BSA
Prices GREATLY REDUCED
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Rd., Fort, B'bay.

The Bombay Chronicle

BSA
PRICES
Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. EDITOR-IN-CHIEF—B. G. HORNIMAN.

VOL XIV. NO 46 BOMBAY TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1926 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
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Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

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THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.,

ESTABLISHED 1876.

NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,

Behind Currency Bank.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,

Secretary and Treasurer.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS

WE SUPPLY DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION

For Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb. Sterile bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 13 c.c. for 3 annas. each.

Apply—

S. N. GUNDI,

SANDHURST ROAD WEST, BOMBAY, No. 4.

Telegram: GUNDISAN. Telephone No. 42112.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR,

Public Accountant.

496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 22997.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
27 Feb.	RAJPUTANA		16,100
6 Mar.	CHINA ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
13 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20 ,,	RAZMAK o ..		10,602
27 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
31 ,,	CHINA† ..		7,952
3 April	NALDERAx ..		15,993
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
1 May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
8 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,109
15 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,080
22 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847
5 June	CHINA ..		7,952
12 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

o Terminates voyage at Marseilles, passengers or London by Sea transfer at Marseilles to the 'Mantua."

† s.s. China 31st March extra steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London £80, £70, & £60,
1st Saloon to Marseilles £72, £62, and £56.
2nd Saloon to London £54, and £52,
2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50 and £48

The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.

Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the China on the 31st March 1926.

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June 1926 and arriving in Bombay 24th September 1926, both dates inclusive. The rates are as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both direction £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
25th Feb.	GOLCONDA* ..	5,316
25th Mar.	DOMALA ..	8,441
8th April	MARGHA ..	8,278
29th April	DUMANA ..	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD* ..	6,060
10th June	Cargo Steamer ..	

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey Passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
24th Feb.	LAHORE* ..	China & Japan.
25th ,,	MURISTAN* ..	China & Japan.
2nd Mar.	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA ..	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.
22nd ,,	MIRZAPORE* ..	China & Japan.
1st Apl.	MOOLTAN ..	Colombo and Australia.
11th ,,	NAGPORE* ..	China & Japan.

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926		
24th Feb.	BANKURA ..	Busreh via Karachi and P. Gulf ports.
26th ,,	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
27th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
1st Mar.	VITA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
3rd ,,	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONG. KONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Jersey Moor	G. Blacklock	4305	21st Feb.	6 Mar.
x Hakata Maru ..	G. Matsushita	5970	21 ,,	24 Feb.
Singapore Maru ..	T. Hirokawa	5859	18 ,,	3 Mar.
*Wakasa Maru	K. Teramoto	6070	28 ,,	14 ,,
Tokushima Maru	S. Kuba ..	6976	7 March	21 ,,
xPenang Maru ..	K. Torii	5214	21 ,,	25 ,,
Genoa Maru ..	M. Shigyo	6785	22 ,,	5 April

x Proceeds to Karachi.
* Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	306	200	140	100
Hongkong ..	475	320	215	145
Shanghai ..	530	354	240	160
Kobe ..	600	400	265	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams: 'YUSEN"

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG. AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Depart.
Sunheath. Portsaid	C.W.Puzey.	6,500	27 Jan	19 Feb.
Maru ..	M Omatsu	5,859	27 ,,	25 ,,
Hamburg Maru ..	K. Orihara	5,220	9 Feb.	22 ,,
* Sumatra Maru ..	I. Kawasaki	5,863	26 ,,	28 ,,
Heimei Maru ..	.. ..	4,364	2 Mar.	14 Mar.
Vancouver	.. ..	..	6 March	16 March
Tacoma Maru ..	G. Kojima	5,850	11 ,,	25 ,,
Shinnoh Maru ..	T. Yoshioka	4,900	15 ,,	29 ,,
Celebes Maru ..	H. Gotoh	5,863	19 ,,	12 April

* Proceeds to Karachi.

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.

'Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box. No. 855.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

INSURANCE.

THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE CO., LTD.

65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

Invites special attention of the Public to their very attractive schemes of Life Insurance under Tables XII, XIII and XIV. Automatic non-forfeiture clause a speciality. Money paid never lost. AGENTS WANTED in unrepresented Districts.

For particulars apply to:—

DALAL & CO.,
Secretaries.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO, LTD.

LAHORE.

Unprecedented results of the Company's Operations during the five years ended 31st December, 1923.

DECLARATION of a RECORD REVERSIONARY BONUS of Rs. 100 per thousand on all profit participating Policies whether Whole Life or Endowment for 1919-23.

Intermediate Bonus at Rs. 15 per thousand per year on with Profit Policies for current quinquennium.

Prospective Assurers may please communicate without delay with the Head Office or with any of the Branches or Chief Agencies.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPY.

Incorporated in Holland.

ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.

Fully paid up Capital F50,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve Funds F43,196,861 £3,599,738

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).

Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.

HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA

BRANCHES:

DUTCH EAST INDIES:—

Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Medan	Djocja	Pontianak
Bandjermasin	Kota Radja	Solo
Sourabaya	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Padang	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore Penang.

BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.

JAPAN:—Kobe.

CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.

LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Acting Agent.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.

"TIKLI" Brand Tablet Manufacturers of Quinine, Purgative, Vegetable Laxative, etc., etc., and Medicated Lozenges.

Private formulas rendered in plain or sugar-coated tablet form, at reasonable rate.

Please call for our FREE LIST.

Address:—CORNER GRANT ROAD BOMBAY NO. 7.

INSURANCE.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED:—1910:

Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents Esoof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay.

According to the Government Blue Book. THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL

The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd

Established 1891.

Insurance Funds over .. .. Rs. 3,25,000
Claims Paid Exceed .. .. Rs. 4,25,000

Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserved Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000 LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere. For particulars apply to:—

Messrs. ADHIKARI DEENDOYAL & Co., Opposite Telegraph Office, Residency Road, Hyderabad, (DECCAN.)
Messrs. TANDAN BROTHERS .. .. CHIEF AGENTS for U. P. 32, Latouche Road, LUCKNOW.

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary
285/10, Bowbazar, Street, CALCUTTA.
S. R. DONGRE & Co., Sitabaldi, Nagpur
Chief Agents For C. P. & Berar.

ARE YOU INTERESTED?

IN

Provision for Old Age or Against Premature Death

THE ONLY WAY

A LIFE POLICY

WITH

The Great Eastern Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

Incorporated in S. S.

50-52, Church Gate Street, : : : : BOMBAY.

FUNDS INVESTED IN INDIA.

AGENTS WANTED.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta,)

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

ASSETS:—Over 70 LAKHS.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexation terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

AGENTS wanted on liberal terms:

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. DATTA
Manager.

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

Bombay Pra...

SURE MALARIA (AGUE) CURE.

Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES

AGUE MIXTURE .. for Malaria and Dengue, Curative
GERMICIDE .. a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.,
FEVER DROPS .. best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION .. best reliable antiseptic, purgative.

Cologne Water, Embrocation, Tooth Powder, Ringworm Ointment, etc. also be had.

FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.

For further particulars write to:—

M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.,

PROF. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD.
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED — A GRADUATE LADY PRINCIPAL for P. S. H. G. School, Moradabad, pay from Rs. 125 to Rs. 200 per mensem with future prospects, experienced and elderly lady preferred. Apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY.
A26117

WANTED—A CUSTODIAN for Safe Deposit Vault. Apply stating salary and qualifications, with copies of certificates and references in writing to SECRETARY, The BOMBAY BULLION EXCHANGE, LTD., Shroff Bazar, No. 2.
A26126

WANTED—A qualified ASSISTANT ENGINEER with experience of reinforced concrete work in buildings and able to do calculations for the same. Starting pay Rs. 250 p.m. An ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN, able to design and frame estimates. Starting pay Rs. 100 to Rs. 125 according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 1238, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 26120

WANTED for Matheran Railway to work under Engineer-in-Charge from 1st April next. Retired Traffic Superintendent, Assistant Auditor, Accountant Station Masters, with knowledge of signalling, Coaching Clerks, Guards, Ticket Collectors, only those possessing good certificates should apply with terms and copies of certificates, personal interview not desired. Apply DIRECTORS, MATHERAN RAILWAY, Tardeo, Bombay.
A26123

WANTED—ACCOUNTANTS and CASHIERS, for our branches in U. P. Cash security from Rupees 2,000 to 5,000 essential without which no application will be considered. Apply immediately stating along with other particulars (a) cash security you can give (b) the minimum pay acceptable. SECRETARY, U.P. Circle, Hindustan National Bank, Ltd., ALLAHABAD.
A R2705

LEARN TYPEWRITING FREE on New Machines. STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 321, Hornby Road.
A R2717

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TWO ROOMED flat, facing West, all conveniences. Apply to Capt. RANADAY, Thakurdwar.
C R2746

TO LET—ROOMS on 3rd Floor of Ghatkoparwalla's Chawl, at Cow Lane at Rs. 32. Apply BHAIYA on spot or Jamnadas Meghji, 52, Dady House, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
C R2683

TO BE LET—THIRD FLOOR of a well-ventilated new building at Khetwadi 5th Lane. Other floors occupied by Parsis only. But no communal preference. Apply personally:— DHANSUKHLAL DAMODARDAS, 41, Sonawala's Building, Third Bhoiwada, Bhuleshwar.
C R2737

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

FOR SALE—One VICTORIA with Horse in sound condition. Apply Box No. 1254, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R2710

MEDICAL.

DISPENSARY AT PAREL, good prospects. No opposition, to be sold immediately at sacrifice. Apply at once Post Box 98, G.P.O., Bombay.
G R2744

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

EGYPTIAN THERMAE—Imperial Turkish Bath and Massaging Institute. Nurse attendance. Ash Lane, Back Paper Currency.
T R2743

NAV-JIVAN (Registered), glory of Ayurvedic Medicines, best tonic, sure cure for sexual weakness and other diseases of genito-urinary organs. Once tried always used. Price per phial Rs. 2/4 Agents Wanted. RAJVAIDYA G. SHIV LAL, Ayurved Martand, Rawalpindi.
T R2608

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—As new, never worked, electrically driven cask making plant by RANSOME & CO., England. Output 1,000 forty gallon casks per week of 60 hours. The machinery is also suitable for making hogsheads. Machines are independently driven by 110/115 volts direct current motors. For further particulars apply Box No. 1255, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K 26085

PROFESSION.

GOVERNMENT BOILER ACT and BOARD of TRADE EXAMINATIONS—Tuition for these examinations given by British Experts, at moderate cost to candidates eligible therefor, no matter where they reside. Apply Box No. 1062, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
P 24391

ASTROLOGY—Predictions for one year or detailed study and advice regarding any particular point one Rupee. Data required, Name, sex, place, time and date of birth or writing letter. Proprietor, KHIMANILAYAM ARAKANDAVALLUR, Post, South Arcot District.
P R2726

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)
FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy). 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia (Howrah)
N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," A guide to cure Leprosy, Price Rs. 2, postage As 4 extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR.
"Bombay Chronicle"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED

AN experienced MAHOMEDAN UNDERGRADUATE or MATRICULATE, strong in Persian for A. V. School here to teach English to Mahomedan students of the first four Anglo-Urdu standards. Post is pensionable and carries pay at Rs. 40 to 60 p.m.

Applications with testimonials stating age should reach the undersigned before 10th of March, 1926.

G. G. JAHAGIRDAR,
L. C. P. & S.,
Chairman, Schools Committee,
Malegaon City Municipality.

Malegaon City Municipal Office.
Dated, 15-1-1926.
26076

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8 0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ISSUE OF BOOKS OF MILEAGE COUPONS FOR MERCANTILE FIRMS.

ON and from 1st April, 1926, books of first class mileage coupons will be issued by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to representatives of Mercantile Firms. Each book will contain coupons totalling 3000 miles. These coupon books will be issued by the Assistant Transportation Superintendent, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, in favour of not more than four representatives of each firm on production of certificate signed by the Proprietor, Managing Director, Senior Partner or Manager of the Firm, and on payment of Rs. 234/6/0 (equal to 15 pies per mile). The coupons will be available for use for six months only from date of issue. No refund will in any circumstances, be granted on coupons lost, unused or time expired.

These coupons, which must be exchanged at stations for tickets before entering trains, are not transferable and must be used only on journeys connected with the business of the Firm. Tickets so obtained will also be available in through booking with the M. S. M. Railway, and locally over that Railway.

Full particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 17th February, 1926.
C26125

ADVERTISEMENT.

GARDEN SUPERINTENDENT.

REQUIRED for the Agri-Horticultural Society, Madras, from May 1 next. Salary Rs. 150—300 according to qualifications. Free House. Apply with copies of testimonials to P. F. FYSON, Honorary Secretary, Cathedral, Madras.
26115

FOR SALE.

THE following Machinery, etc., is for sale by auction at the Government Military Dairy, Kirkee at 12 noon on the 7th March, 1926.

Dairy machinery, Refrigerating machinery (suitable for ice making and cold storage), pumps, Chaff Cutters, weighing machines, Threading Machines, Circular saw bench, mower, etc., etc.

On view at the Farm on and from 1st March, 1926.

List and conditions of sale on application to the MANAGER, Government Military Dairy, Kirkee.
26103

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the rate of interest on SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS will be reduced to 3 1/2 per cent. per annum with effect from the 1st March, 1926, and that the rate of interest on SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS will be reduced to 3 1/2 per cent per annum with effect from the 1st May, 1926.

N. M. MURRAY.
D. S. McCLURE (Offg.)
Managing Governors.
C25003

NANDI HILL STATION—MYSORE STATE.

THIS HILL STATION is 35 miles from Bangalore and has a very salubrious climate. The place is also of historic importance. It is reached either by car or by train. During the season which commences in March and ends about the middle of July, Railway concession tickets are available. Five buildings provided with furniture are available for the occupation of visitors. Tennis, telephone, medical aid, post office and other facilities, Vegetarian and non-vegetarian kitchens and other facilities are available. Hotels will also be run during the season. For the accommodation and further particulars please apply to the undersigned.

(Sd.) H. C. JAVARAYA,
Offg. Superintendent,
Govt. Gardens & Hill Stations.
C25021

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE GOKAK MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Gokak Mills, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 15th March, 1926, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

(1) To adopt the Directors' Report and audited statements of Accounts for the year ended December 31st, 1925.

(2) To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

(3) To elect a Director in the place of Mr. Tricumdas Gordhandas Khattau, who retires from Office under Article 97 of the Articles of Association of the Company, but is eligible for re-election.

(4) To appoint Auditors for the coming year and fix their remuneration.

(5) To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from February 26th to March 15th, 1926, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
FORBES FORBES CAMPBELL & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd February, 1926.

NOTE.—The Dividend when sanctioned will be made payable free of Income Tax at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Bombay or Madras on and after March 24th to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 26th February, 1926, to whom Dividend Warrants will be posted.
C26121

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

BOOKING OF THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS BY UP AND DOWN DELHI EXPRESS AND LUCKNOW EXPRESS TRAINS.

WITH effect from 1st March, 1926, Third Class Passengers (except servants of first and second-class passengers) will be booked by the Up and Down Delhi-Bombay Express and the Jhansi-Lucknow Express, only when travelling distances of 100 miles and over including the through distance on foreign railways.

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the 20th February, 1926.
C26110

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the 1st Criminal Sessions of 1926 has this day been DISSOLVED.

FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office,
Bombay, 22nd February, 1926.
26122

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES ACT 1912
AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE GAUD SARASWAT COOPERATIVE HOUSING ASSOCIATION LTD.
(In Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the CREDITORS of the abovenamed Association are required to lodge particulars of their debts or claims, if any, with the undersigned Liquidator, within two months of the date of this notice, at his office at 676, Kamat's house, Dadar, Bombay, after which period no claims will be considered.

S. D. KAMAT,
Liquidator.
Bombay, 23rd February, 1926.
C R2738

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "HAKATA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 20th February, 1926, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CARDAMOM SALE NOTICE.

THE CARDAMOM SALES COMMITTEE brings to the notice of the Mercantile Public, that it takes up the sale of (7,000) seven thousands tholams, Mysoregreen, Europeongreen Storegreen, Alleppey, Cardamom seeds etc., in Kombay branch office, and hence calls for tenders to their requirement in Tholam of Rs. 810 (eight hundred and ten) weight with a sum of Rs. 1,000 as damani to the president, Rao Shahib A. S. Alaganachettiar, Bodinayakanur, Kodaikanal Road, S. I. Ry. The tenders should reach the above President on or before 4-3-26. The tender forms shall be obtained from this Patrika Office.

Further particulars, if any, shall be obtained from The SECRETARY, Cardamom Sales Committee, Bodinayakanur, Kodaikanal, S. I. Ry.
C26119

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3651 of 1925.

BHIKHAJI DADABHOY DHANIDADUNA and another. ..... Plaintiffs.

Versus

SHA DOONGERSEY HUNSRAJ and others. ..... Defendants.

To

DATTARAM ATMARAM TAILOR.

WHEREAS that the Plaintiffs abovenamed have filed a plaint in this Court against you and the other Defendants praying that you and they might be ordered to vacate the shop mentioned in the plaint and that you may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiffs the rent of the said shop in your occupation for September and October, 1925, at the rate of Rs. 15 per month and that you may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiffs compensation for wrongful use of the said shop at the said rate of Rs. 15 per month from 1st November, 1925, till the possession is given to the Plaintiffs and for costs. You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 9th day of March, 1926, at 11-15 o'clock (S. T.) in the forenoon in person or by an advocate instructed by an attorney and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit and you must produce all your witnesses on that day and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard in your absence.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Kt., Chief Justice.

This 18th day of December, 1925.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,
For Prothonotary.
(Sd.) POCHA & Co.,
Attorneys for the Plaintiffs.
C26112

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TAHERALI MOOLA NOORBHAI and FAZALLI BAGASJI, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 6, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

(One of the two blocks nearest Lamington Road.)

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Lamington Road, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 425 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with the other property of the Vendor under Old Nos. 83-459, New Nos. 13582, 13077 and 1326, Old Survey No. 150, 191 and 18, New Survey No. 1/7363 Cadastral No. 1215, Girgaum Division and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1798 (1) and Street No. 2 and bounded as follow that is to say, on or towards the East by the property now or late of Jehangir Manekji, Contractor, on or towards the West by the property of the Vendor on or towards the North by the property belonging to Government and at present known as Lamington Road Police Station and on or towards the South by the Public passage known as Chunam Lane and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by the tenants of the said Vendors.

Dated this 22nd day of February, 1926.

RAMANLAL AND HIMATLAL,
Attorneys for the purchaser.
C26127

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

THE WORLD'S HAPPY BOY IN HIS LATEST SUPER COMEDY.
You'll Explode with Laughter!
You'll get the biggest thrill and laugh you ever had!
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME: 6, 8 and 10 P. M.
Booking Office Open Daily from 10 to 2 p. m. and from 4 till 11 p. m.
Owing to the enormous cost of this production, the prices will be as follows:—
Gallery 6 Ans. Balcony 12 Ans. Orchestra Stalls Rs. 1-8 Dress Circle Rs. 2-4, Stalls Rs. 3. Including Tax
FREE LIST ENTIRELY SUSPENDED
LAUGH AND LET-LAUGH!

SECOND WEEK
At the Citizens' Request.
TO-NIGHT and DURING THIS WEEK
PANNA RATNA or the JEWEL OF MEWAR
Bright and Beautiful Historical Masterpiece full of stunts and fighting. Extraordinary Tiger-stunt and Battles Scene of Ancient time.
DON'T MISS this OPPORTUNITY
Because It is—KRISHNA MASTERPIECE
Production with well-known Stars
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE
New Charni Road.
Please Note—COMING NEXT SATURDAY;
VASANT BALA

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. BYREN & CO.

By order of the concerned Messrs. BYREN & Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 25th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their auction rooms, Apollo Street, the following household furniture, consisting of dining table, chairs, iron safes, single and double door almirahs, dressing tables, chest of drawers, teapoys, meatsafes, kitchen table, writing tables, Chesterfield suites, rocking chairs, etc., etc.

One Maxwell Motor Car 1924 model in perfect running order.

One Cleveland Motor Car.

BYREN & CO.,
Auctioneers.

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AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY 6-15 & 9-45 p. m.

QUO VADIS

The Immortal Story of
THE DAWN OF CHRISTIANITY
featuring
LILIAN DAVIS HALL
and
EMIL JANNINGS
In the History of Screen Craft
There has never been a picture like this.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 P. M.
THE BOMBAY AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB
presents
"LORD RICHARD IN THE PANTRY"
A Farce in 3 Acts.
Booking at Rose & Co., after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

EMPRESS THEATRE

TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m;
THE CROWNED KING OF COMEDIANS IN A CINEMATIC DELIRIUM WITH A MILLION LAUGHS!

BUSTER KEATON

In his latest and greatest feature Comedy

SHERLOCK JR.

Metro-comedy de luxe in 5 parts
NEWS GAGS AND NEW STUNTS ALL THE WAY THROUGH!

Prof. K. AMRAK
(From LONDON.)

European Clairvoyant and Disease Reader, is now in Bombay. 1000 Herbs and medicines in Stock. Special Lessons on Secret Power and silent influence, etc.

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Two Questions for Rs. 5
Four .. .. Rs. 10
Hours 10 a. m. to 7 p. m
Stamped addressed envelope for enquiries.
ANNUAL DIRECTIONS for 1926 Rs. 10.
HOROSCOPE for LIFE .. .. Rs. 25.
Orders should accompany an advance of remittance, or call by V. P. P.

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL,
Room No. 247. BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents This Week

Royal Art Studio's
SOCIAL DRAMA
Vanthel Vishaya

TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.

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50. SECUNDERABAD.—Mr. B. V. Muthanna.
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52. THANA.—Mr. Laxman R. Purohit.
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54. WARDHA.—Mr. M. B. Deshpande.

ALL THE RAILWAY STATION BOOK STALLS OF MESSRS. A. H. WHEELER & CO. AND MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAMS LTD.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

February 22
S S Hakata Maru, Matsushita, Kobe.
S S Jerseymoor, Blacklak, Karachi.
S S Delta, Sudell, Kobe.
S S Egremont, Holth, Madras.
S S Jalavihar, Robert, Rangoon.
S S British Soldier, Parkens, Calcutta.
S S Essex Glade, Bisset, Barry Dock.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 23.
S S Mytilus, Williamsoin, Karachi.
S S Bloemfontain, Carter, Hull.

LOADING.

February 22.
Steamer Esquilino for Trieste.
Steamer Ischia for Genoa.
Steamer Muristan for Kobe.
Steamer Howra for Rangoon.
Steamer Karao for Durban.
Steamer Bolmen for Antwerp.
Steamer Jalavihar for Rangoon.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

MONDAY, February 22.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Bloemfontein, 2958, Leith, 22/3, K N and Co.
2 Rajputana, 9415, London, 27/2, M M and Co.
3 Atlantis 4360, K'chi, 26/2 L Edwards Ltd.
4 Pilsna, 4829, Trieste, 1/3, L Triestino and M. I.
5 Delta 4739 China 2/3 M M & Co.
6 Cl. Stuart 3639 C. Ports N.F. J F & Co.
9 Zayani 2627 N.F. N.F. H S Shustary and Co.
10 Karoa 3607 Durban. 3/3 M M & Co.
12 China, 4173, Aden, 6/3, M M and Co.
15 Egremont 5256 N York 7/3 Vol. Bros.

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Bankura, 1905, P Gulf, 24/2, M M and Co.
4 Vasna 2043, Basra 26/2 M M Co.
6 Port Said Maru 4260 Kobe, 26/2 O S Kaisha.
7 Hamburg Maru, 3159, Japan, 22/2, C & W. O S Kaisha.
8 Jethou, 2781, N.F., 23/2, Volkart Bros.
10 & 11 Jalavihar 3381 N.F. N.F. S S N Co.
15 Bandra 1877 P. Gulf 3/3 M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Lahore, 3143, China, N.F., M M and Co
C/R Gambada, 3252, Calcutta, 26/2, M M and Co.
4 Laxmi, 124, W Coast Ports, 20/2, R Assaria and Co.
†10 Sarvistan 4845, K'chi 25/2 A Nemazee and Co.
G Nordmark, 906, Bangkok, 19/2, F F C and Co.
K Ahmedi, 1331, P Gulf, N.F., S Hassum and Co.
L/M Khosrou, 2492, N.F., N.F., T Morrison and Co.
N Singapore Maru, Kobe, 2/3, N Y Kaisha.

†This steamer is shifted to No. F Princes Dock.

EXPORT.

22/2/26.

S S Egremont for Philadelphia:—100 bales cotton waste, K Visram & Co. 51 bales wool, Deccan Trading Co. Ld. 5 nong cylinders, Thos Cook and Son Ld. 2000 cwt. myrabollams C Jivanlal & Co. 24 bales goat skins, Shamji Mal.

For New York:—63 bales cotton waste, Bombay Shipping Agency Ld. 147 cwt gum Arabic P Koowarjee and Co. 2000 myrabolems, F F Campbell and Co. Ld. 1050 cwt. black pepper, V Heerjee and Co. 95 cwt. gum olibanum, E Virjee & Co. 500 cwt. peppy seed, E Virjee & Co. 288 cwt gum karaya, E Virjee & Co. 37 cwt cardamoms, E Virjee & Co. 200 cwt gum shiraz E Virjee & Co. 10 cwt cardamom seed, E Virjee and Co. 1225 cwt gum karaya, N Muljee and Co. 1225 gum shiraz N Maljee and Co. 6400 cwt myrabolams, C Jivanlal & Co. 1000 cwt sandalwood billets, Thos. Cook and Sons Ld. 20000 cwt castor seed, Ralli Bros. 1000 cwt myrabolams, K Meghjee 4 bales felt rugs, Grindlay and Co Ltd 4 bales woollen carpets, M M & Co. 77 cwt. salted sheep guts M M & Co. 120 cwt black pepper, S Gordhan and Sons; 615 cwt gum kadaya, D Mawjee and Co.

S S Esquilino for Trieste:—22995 cwt. ground nuts, Ralli Bros.

For Venice:—1000 cwt castor seed, E D Sassoon and Co. Ld. 275 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros. Ld. 1000 cwt ground nuts, Ralli Bros.

For Piraeus:—7000 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Rajputana for London:—1 bundle lamb skins, H A Ebrahimoff: 1000 cwt. mowrah meal, S Bannistaer and Co. Ld. 7 cwt raisins, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Lt. 30 cwt almond seeds, G Sachedina and Co. 225 cwt coffee, Thos Cook and Son Ld. 8 bales Goat and sheep skins, H R Rehmanbhoy and Co. 40 cwt cardamoms, R S Tata & Co. 20 cwt fish maws, H A Mohomed and Son, 15 bales cow hides H B Ramjee and Co. 7 bales goat and sheep skins, M Nissim; 47 bales cotton, F F Campbell & Co. Ld. 10 bales goat skins, M Ismail, 26 bales lamb skins, Jeena and Co. 14 bales woollen carpets, M M & Co. 25 bdles woollen carpets F Hajioff; 19 bales Fox skins, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ld. 11 cases cotton prints, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ld. 66 bdles woollen carpets H A Ebrahimoff.

For Constantinople:—52 bdles woollen carpets, H A Ebrahimoff

S S Pilsna for Trieste:—62 cwt gum olibanum, Y Mootabhoy, 55 bales cotton, Chathaty Cotton and Co. 275 bales cotton F Spinner and Co. 616 bales cotton, Ralli Bros. 56 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

For Venice:—220 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ld. 1000 cwt ground nut seed, V Bhasker, 55 bales cotton, H Nensey & Co. 110 bales cotton, K Visram and Co. 448 bales cotton, Ralli Bros. 55 bales cotton, B Meyer and Co., 110 bales cotton, K M Nathoo, 110 bales cotton, Gorio Ltd.

S S Bloemfontein for Hull:—2000 cwt. castor seed, E D Sassoon and Co. Ld.

S S Ischia for Genoa:—6000 cwt linseed, Volkart Bros. 330 bales cotton, Ralli Bros. 4000 cwt linseed, E D Sassoon and Co. Ld.

For Valencia:—600 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Essexglade for Copenhagen:—50 bales hemp, F F Campbell and Co. Ld.

For Antwerp:—50 bales cotton fly, M Chandulal and Co. 101 cwt gum Arabic. Tamboli and Co. 1000 cwt myrabolams, F F Campbell and Co. Ld. 1000 cwt myrabolams, C Jivanlal and Co. Ld. 110 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros Ld. 55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros. 60 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Bremen:—40 cwt casein, Amin and Sons,

For Ghent:—110 bales cotton Chachaty Cotton Export.

For Rotterdam:—6000 cwt ground nuts, Louis Dreyfus & Co. 1000 cwt myrabollums, C Jivanlal & Co. 55 bales cotton, H M Mehta and Co.

For Hamburg:—110 bales cotton fly, M Chandulal & Co. 55 bales cotton, fly, K Visram & Co. 10 bales cotton waste, K Visram & Co. 500 cwt casein Amin and Sons 50 cwts bees wax, Amin and Sons, 275 bales cotton A Khimjee and Co.

S S Bolmen for Genoa:—1000 cwt linseed, E D Sassoon & Co. Ld. 1000 cwt ground nuts, E D Sassoon & Co. Ld. 1000 cwt. castor seed, E D Sassoon & Co. 400 cwt. buffalo horns, Ladhabhoy Tharia and Sons, 495 bales cotton, A Damodar: 220 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co. 2000 cwt ground nuts, Louis Dreyfus & Co.

S S Kondekerk for Hamburg:—55 bales cotton, K M Nathoo.

S S Hamburg Maru for Hongkong:—50 bales senna leaves, E S Abdul Kaiym.

For Kobe:—200 bales cotton, Suzuki & Co. Ld. 500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Singapore Maru for Kobe:—233 cwt. tragacanth, E Virjee & Co., 500 bales cotton H Rambhagat & Co.

For Osaka:—1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.

For Yokkaichi:—1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.

S S Port Said Maru for Moji:—300 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

For Nagasaki:—200 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld. 200 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ld.

For Yokkaichi:—400 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

For Kobe:—1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld. 207 bales cotton, G V Lanke.

S S Jersey Moor for Kobe:—800 bales cotton. G K Kaisha Ld. 400 bales cotton, The Japan Trading and Mfg. Co. Ld 500 bales cotton, H Rambhagat & Co. 350 bales cotton, Ralli Bros. 2000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld. 500 bales cotton, G Dossa & Co.

For Osaka:—1000 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ld. 700 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ld.

S S Muristan for Yokkaichi:—1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.

For Osaka:—1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld. 200 bales cotton, Amersey and Sons.

For Kobe:—2000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld. 200 bales cotton C Boomanjee and Co.

S S Lahore for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ld. 300 bales cotton N Manilal and Co. 200 bales cotton, Ozu Burin & Co. Ld.

For Yokkaichi:—600 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ld.

IMPORTS.

22/2/26.

S S Reichenfels from Hamburg. Agents Lionel Edwards Ld.:—

From Hamburg:—200 casks mercury white oil. 100 drums white oil, 25 barrels solidified white oil, 412 cases school slates, 188 cases slate pencils, 61 cases glass beads 55 cases clocks, 533 cases hollow glass, 112 cases toys, 64 cases lamps and batteries, 230 cases iron ware, 54 cases buttons, 55 cases tin hollow ware, 15 cases silver ware, 24 cases hollow glass ware, 10 cases nickel silver sheets, 14 cases nickel boxes, 30 cases glass ware, 30 cases g'oves, 65 cases wire netting, 67 cases camphor powder, 56 cases screws and hooks, 157 cases enamelled ware, 39 cases electric meters, 36 cases lamps and parts, 23 cases fez caps, 100 cases glass banogles, 92 cases cotton goods, 131 cases iron goods, 100 cases petroleum stoves, 29 cases Berlin wool, 98 barrels medicine, 10 cases paraffin liquid, 29 cases mouth organs, 96 cases para ware, 28 cases paper, ware, 16 cases oil varnishes 15 cases camphor, 27 cases cycles and accessories, 16 cases tin boxes, 16 cases tin toys, 130 cases tin lamps and lamps' ware, 22 cases tin goods, 134 cases padlocks 14 cases cash boxes 360 cases colours, 39 casks colours, 510 casks chlorite of potash, 870 bags chlorite of potash, 60 casks hyposulphite of soda, 200 casks safety fuses, 25 cases safety fuses 1035 cases beer, 2864 ingots copper, 216 rings copper wire, 250 bags Farina, 180 bags broken tiles, 270 D.Bags broken tiles, 100 bags caraway seed, 60 bags chains, 1000 bags crude sulphur, 22 cases tin ware, 63 cases paper and envelopes, 169 bales paper and envelopes 193 drums chloride of manganese 374 bdles galvd gas tubes, 600 bdles yellow metal squares. 303 bdles yellow metal circles, 500 bdles yellow metal sheets, 239 bdles steel bars, 80 bdles copper circles, 238 bdles hurricane lamps, 55 pkges hurricane lamps, 163 cases hurrican lamps, 3000 pieces Fire bricks, 450 pieces iron gas tubes, 35 cases tyres, 12 bales tyres, 47 bales motor car parts, 36 kegs galvd gas heads, 50 crates E'ware, 100 crates tiles, 62 crates wall tiles, 10 crates glass bottles, 10 cases glass bottles, 13 cases aluminium goods 12 cases iron locks, 25 cases umbrella fittings, 15 cases hollow glass ware, 18 kegs heel tops, 50 barrels sulphate of copper, 20 drums zinc chloride 18 cases umbrella ribs, 25 cases tannic and Boric acid, 26 cases chemicals, 16 cases knives, 5 cases cotton and art silk goods, 10 casks salt,

From Bremen:—415 cases school slates, 118 cases padlocks, 536 cases beer, 39 cases hard ware, 25 cases wood ware, 20 cases chemicals 17 cases chalk, 100 cases aluminium circles, 55 cases steel rivets, 25 cases jeonic goods, 94 cases screws, 20 cases cycles and accessories, 1112 bdles copper sheets, 1502 bdles steel sheets, 909 bdles steel circles, 1239 pieces steel plates, 37 bdles copper rods, 845 cases wire nails, 132 cases empty bottles, 120 crates empty bottles 73 bags empty bottles, 100 bags broken E'ware tiles, 214 bags rivets 125 bags salt, 121 bags bolts and nuts, 500 cylinder liquid carboric acid, 200 kegs steel 25 pieces copper plates, 200 coils iron wire 600 reels galvd barbed wire, 647 crates soda water bottles, 23 cases potash 12 cases ammonia 140 reels barbed wire 460 drums chloride of lime, 20 drums ink, 38 crates cycle rims, 10 cases silver sheets, 15 cases iron and steel ware, 19 cases copper and brass tubes, 12 cases batteries, 12 casks chains.

From Antwerp:—625 cases nails, 14 cases paper, 1501 vegetable oil, 36 cases brandy 35 cases chocolate, 120 bdles galvd sheets 562 bdles steel rods and joists, 1785 pieces steel rods and joits, 1028 pieces steel ties, 2648 bdles steel hoops, 533 bdles gas tubes, 931 pieces gas tubes, 86 pieces iron sheets, 91 pieces galvd gas tubes, 462 bdles galvd gas tubes, 625 bdles steel sheets 112 pieces steel sheets, 2686 pieces steel plaes, and angles, 32284 pieces steel bars, 5448 bdles steel bars, 146 bdles W. I. Tubes, 125 pieces W I tubes. 1136 pieces tubes 740 bdles tubes, 320 bags rivets 1000 bags dogs pikes, 200 bags corn starch, 534 bags bolts and nuts, 190 d5Bags bolts and nuts, 250 casks imitation red lead, 10 cases cotton goods and tissues.

From Rotterdam:—250 demyus Accetic acid, 99 cases aniline dyes, 20 cases empty boxes, 651 cases vegetable products, 40 cases dyeing material 38 drums dyeing material, 44 kegs hydrosulphat of soda 10 kegs nitrate of soda, 10 cases nitrate of soda, 25 cases colours 132 casks colours, 56 casks dyes dry, 404 cases dyes dry, 49 kegs dyes dry, 15 cases art silk, 60 cases materials, 10 cases pick axes, 270 kegs paint, 10 kegs chemicals 15 casks chrome alum 10 kegs salt 10 kegs dyes paste.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Bombay, Feb. 22.

(Issued by the Hindusstani Native Merchants Association,):—

		Rs.	As.	Ps.
KHADI:—				
Textile	Per lb	0	14	6
Century	,,	0	13	6
Jacob	,,	0	13	6
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0	13	6
Elphinstone	,,	0	13	6
Bombay Cotton	,,	0	0	0
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34|40 In.—				
Standard	,,	1	3	0
Century	,,	1	2	9
Hindustan	,,	1	3	9
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1	3	9
Phoenix	,,	1	2	9
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1	3	3
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1	2	0
Kaliamardan	,,	1	3	0
Daud Sahib	,,	1	1	6
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) 5202|5303:—		No.		
Rachael Mill	,,	1	3	3
Hindustan	,,	1	3	3
Davil Mill	,,	1	3	3
Apollo	,,	1	3	0
E. D. Sassoon	,,	1	2	9
LONG CLOTH X Quaity:—				
Kohinoor Mill	,,	1	2	6
Swan Finlay	,,	1	?	3
Gold Mohor	,,	1	1	0
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In.—				
Textile (Hand)	,,	1	2	0
Spring (Merenant)	,,	1	2	0
Century (Bugle)	,,	1	1	0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	1	0	9
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	1	1	6
Sakuntala	,,	1	1	3
Sundari Brand	,,	1	1	0
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards:—				
Spring (Balance)	,,	1	3	6
Jacob E. D.	,,	1	2	0
Century	,,	1	3	0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—				
Spring (Balance)	,,	1	2	6
Century	,,	1	2	0
Jacob E. D.	,,	1	1	0
1386 Tata	,,	1	3	5
CHECK GREY DRILL by lbs. 5:—				
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	5	0	0
Jamshed	,,	5	0	0
Century	,,	5	4	0
Pearl Pabaney £ 5	,,	5	8	0
BLEACHED CHECK:—				
Kasturchand Mill:—	,,	6	5	0
Bombay United	,,	0	0	0
BLACK CHECK:—				
5800 Shoapur	,,	12	7	0
GABRUN No. 5124:—				
Pearl Pabaney	,,	9	6	0
Hindustan	,,	7	12	0
E. D. Rachael	,,	8	4	0
SALITA:—				
Century	Per lb.	1	1	6
Textile	,,	1	1	6
Spring (Mercant)	,,	1	1	6
STRIPED SADIES Yards 12:—				
777 Kohinoor	Per Piece	2	11	6
777 Crescent	,,	2	11	6
DUKDI Yards 12 13 14:—				
Kanta	Per lb.	1	6	6
Great	,,	1	5	6
Phoneix	,,	1	6	0

(Continued from column 6).

noticeable. Prompt demand is moderate out enquiries are circulating for forward delivery. Orders for slack have come to hand steadily, but the total tonnage disposed of has not been very great, and the prices obtained have remained at a low level. In regard to prices generally there have been no material changes and the figures quoted below are approximately representative of current quotations.

Desherghur Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 6-12.

13, 14 and 15 Seams Jharia Rs. 5 to Rs. 5-8.

11 and 12 Seams Jharia Rs. 3-12 to Rs. 4-8.

10 Seams Jharia Rs. 3-4 to Rs. 3-12.

Raneegunge Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 5.

CALCUTTA MARKET.

MANCHESTER CLOTH AND YARN.

Calcutta, Feb. 17.—Our local market has been rather more active during the past week and clearances have improved. Manufacturers of Dhooties are now well sold, but even at the higher prices and for the extended shipment generally required business has been done, whilst replacement orders have also been negotiated in both Whites and Printed Goods.

Grey Shirtings.—Demand has improved and prices are unchanged. No forward sales are reported in Lancashire Shirtings, but it is stated that Bombay Mills have disposed of about 20,000 bales.

Grey Dhoties.—Selling is good and values have appreciated from 3 to 6 pies per pair, whilst further business has been done for forward shipment.

Whites.—There is been an active demand for all classes of White Goods, with the result that prices have advanced slightly. Replacement business arranged during the week includes both Nainsooks and Mulls, and, to a lesser degree, White Shirtings.

Miscellaneous.—Sarries are selling freely and babar values are higher.

Yarn.—There is little demand for English spinnings, but a considerable volume of business is reported in Indian dyed yarns.

We quote bazar rates as follows:—

T. Red Yarn per lb. Rs. 1-2-0 to 1-8-0.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 37\|38 16 by 12 7 lbs. Rs. 9-0-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 16 by 16 8½ lbs. Rs. 11-6-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 38 by 38½ 16 by 16 8½ lbs. Rs. 12-9-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 39 by 38 18 by 16 10¼ lbs. Rs. 14-8-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 41 by 38 18 by 18 11½ lbs. Rs. 15-8-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 19 by 19 10¼ lbs. Rs. 16-8-0 per piece.

Grey Jaconet 42 by 20 20 by 20 Rs. 7-6-0 per piece.

Wh. Shtgs. 40,000 36 in. by 40 yds. Rs. 24-4 per piece.

Wh. Shtgs. 98 36 in. by 40 yds. Rs 19-6 per piece.

Wh. Shtgs. 99 36 in. by 40 yds. Rs. 20-6 per piece.

Wh. Shtgs. Raja 36 in. by 40 yds. Rs. 9-4 per piece.

The prices quoted above are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

LOCAL SPUN COTTON YARN.

There is nothing of interest to report with regard to our local yarn market, which is extremely quiet. Demand from the main up-country consuming centres has fallen off and clearances are consequently poor, but prices show little change.

We quote per 5 lbs. according to quality and tickets:—

Mule 10\|s Rs. 3-3-0 to Rs. 3-7-0.
Mule 12\|s Rs. 3-5-0 to 3-9-0.
Mule 14\|s Rs. 3-8-0 to 3-12-0.
Mule 16\|s Rs. 3-11-0 to 3-15-0.
Mule 20\|s Rs. 4-0-0 to Rs. 4-4-0.
Mule 22s Rs. 4-1-0 to 4-5-0.

GUNNY MARKET.

Messrs. J. Thomas and Co.'s Weekly Gunny Market Report says:—

Heavy Goods.—Enquiry has been fairly general and a moderate trade has transpired in B. Twills and Liverpool Twills for the Cape and in Cornsacks for the season. We close quiet with rates easier.

For the U. K. and Continent.—D. W. Nitrate Bags for July at Rs. 47-8-0 to Rs. 46-0-0; Twill One Bags (28 ozs.) for February/March at Rs. 54-0-0; B. Twills for Ready and February at Rs. 63-0-0 to Rs. 61-8-0, for March at Rs. 64-0-0 to Rs. 62-0-0.

For Egypt and the Levant.—We have nothing to report.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—Cornsacks (38") for April/May at Rs. 71-0-0; Liverpool Twills for Ready at Rs. 70-8-0, for February at Rs. 71-0-0, for March at Rs. 71-8-0, for April/June at Rs. 73-8-0 to Rs. 72-0-0, for May at Rs. 72-0-0.

For the Colonies.—Twill Ore Bags (16 oz.) for March at Rs. 32-8-0; Cornsacks for Ready at Rs. 65-0-0, for April/June at Rs. 64-0-0, for July/September at Rs. 66-0-0 to Rs. 63-8-0, for August/September at Rs. 65-0-0; Woolpacks for March at Rs. 3-7-0, for March/April at Rs. 3-7-3, for April/June and June/July at Rs. 3-7-0.

For Burmah and the Straits.—Hy. C's for April/June at Rs. 66-8-0 to Rs. 62-8-0, for July/September at Rs. 65-0-0; A. Twills for Ready at Rs. 74-8-0 to Rs. 74-0-0.

For Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills for Ready and February at Rs. 63-0-0 to Rs. 61-0-0, for March at Rs. 64-0-0 to Rs. 62-0-0, for April/June at Rs. 65-0-0 to 62/8/0.

Hessians.—Values have fluctuated a good deal throughout the interval. Consuming centres are not shewing much interest, but a moderate trade has been done with shippers and speculators in the forward positions. At the close, Bazar dealers are pressing sales and values have declined for all positions.

9 Porters for Ready and February at Rs. 18-14-0 to Rs. 19-6-0 to Rs. 17-15-0 to Rs. 18/0/0, for March at Rs. 19-1-0 to Rs. 19-8-0 to Rs. 18-0-0, for April/June at Rs. 19-4-0 to Rs. 19-10-0 to Rs. 18-4-0, for July/September at Rs. 19/4/0 to Rs. 19/6/0 to Rs. 18/2/0.

50 in.—40 ozs. for February at Rs. 24-0-0 to Rs. 25-0-0, for March at Rs. 24-4-0 to Rs. 24-8-0.

11 Porters for Ready and February at Rs. 24-6-0 to Rs. 25-0-0 to Rs. 24-0-0 to Rs. 24/2/0, for March at Rs. 24-6-0 to Rs. 25-0-0 to Rs. 24-0-0, for April/June at Rs. 24-8-0 to Rs. 25-0-0 to Rs. 24-0-0, for April/September at Rs. 24/8/0 to Rs. 25/0/0 to Rs. 24/12/0, for July September at Rs. 24-8-0 to Rs. 25-0-0 to Rs. 24-0-0.

Wheat Bags (12 ozs.) for February/March at Rs. 29-0-0.

COAL.

A little more activity in the market is

(Continued in Col. 5.)

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

February 22.

Yesterday Reuter reported 1 point down to 3 points up in old crop and 1 to 3 points lower in new crop in New York futures. Liverpool has been reported 3 points higher.

Under the influence of favourable advises from America and the rapid manner in which arrivals of Broach cotton are being eagerly taken up by Exporters for shipment purposes, the undertone of the local market recently has been strong and prices have improved considerably. If America continues to display steadiness we see little chance of prices going way.

Notwithstanding the strength in forward contract rates the demand for actual cotton still stands neglected, and buyers show no keenness. However, before very long we anticipate improvement in this respect as well.

A slight change being reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning steady at Rs 364½ for Broach April/May, and gradually advanced to Rs. 368 1/2 on buying by prominent Shroffs and Commission Houses. Bazar operators were sellers at this level and the market receded to Rs. 366 1/2 and closed at Rs. 367. Whilst July/August opened at Rs. 364 1/2 and improved to Rs. 366 on Shroffs buying. On selling by Commission Houses the market declined to Rs. 364 and closed at Rs. 364 1/2 At Sewri the Bazar opened at Rs. 367 and advancing to Rs 369 on Bazar operators buying closed at Rs. 368 1/2. Some Offices were sellers.

Fine Oomra March opened at Rs. 339 and advancing to Rs. 340 on Exporters buying closed at Rs. 339. Commission Houses were moderate sellers. Oomra May opened at Rs. 337 and advanced to Rs. 338 on general buying and closed at Rs. 337 1/2. Commission Houses were sellers. F. G. Bonca' March and May were nominally quoted Rs. 281 and Rs. 285, respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was steady on Saturday last with moderate demand.

COTTON.

Cotton Green Closing Quotations, 6 p.m.

Bombay, Feb. 22.

Fully Good Broach April/May	368½
Fully Good Broach July/August	365½
Fully Good Bengal March.	281
Fully Good Bengal May	285½
Fine Oomra March	340
Fine Oomra May	338½

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 22.

Description.	Superfine.	Fine.	F. Good.	Good
M. G. Bengal	310	300	288	278
M. G. Punjab	306	296	284	274
M. G. Oomra No. 3	357	347	332	
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1	387	377	362	
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2	375	365	350	
M. G. Broach No. 2	391	386	377	
M. G. Khandesh	335	325	310	
M. G. Mathia	295	285	375	

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Feb. 22.

Fully Good Broach April/May	368
Fully Good Broach July/August	365
Fully Good Bengal March	282
Fully Good Bengal May	285
Fine Oomra March	339
Fine Oomra May	337

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 22.

Ready New March

Bengal Superfine M G	305/10	.....
Bengal Fine M G	295/300	295
Bengal F G M G	285/87	284
Sindh-Punjab Fine M B	295	290
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	280/83	.....
Punjab-Americans M G	390/400	.....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M G	350/75	370
Nagpur Fine M G	350/75	370
Yeotmal Fine M G	325/60	355
Pulgaon Fine M G	335/65	360
Arvi Fine M G	335/65	360
Amraoti Fine M G	315/55	345
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	310/15	345
Mulkapur Fine M G	300/25	325
Khandesh Fine M G	300/20	320
Khandesh F G M G	.....	.....
Broach Fine M G	375/82	380
Broach Fully Good M G	372/75	.....
Muthia Fine M G	285/90	.....
Muthia F G M G	275	.....
Dharwar S G	.....	.....
Coompta M G	340/50	.....
Westerns M G	290/310	.....
Westerns H G	.....	.....
Miraj M G	340/50	.....
Cambodia M G	400/10	.....

Messrs. Ratilal and Co., Cotton Brokers and Commission Agents, Bombay, received yesterday the following cable from London:

"Present differences favour moving March longs to July shorts to October December."

When you spend so much for
YOUR CLOTHES
why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET. BOMBAY

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Since 1st September 20-2-26	This year	Last year
Khandesh	1,637	2,49,731	1,75,055
Central India ..	2,42	2,71,768	1,61,981
Barsi and Nagar ..	595	1,46 785	1,27,797
Hyderabad-Gaorani	950	54,813	66,343
Berar	4,979	3,35.189	3,68,361
Central Provinces ..	781	1,71,613	1,86,825
Total Oomras ..	11,371	12,29,899	10,86,352
Dholera	1.301	1,34,662	75,889
N.W. Provinces ..	..	1,22,880	1.17,606
Rajputana	251	66,633	32,692
Sind-Punjab ..	1,672	1.72,230	2,63.123
Broach	6,639	1.35.614	11,562
Coompta & Dharwar	..	14,924	15,102
Westerns-Northerns	445	9,768	15,903
Coconada	..	1,471	918
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..	..	6,513	8,233
Persian	..	2,167	1.157
American	..	200	9,048
Egyptian and African ..	..	31,909	23,990
Comilla, Burma & other sorts ..	..	439	3,485
Total ..	21,679	19,29,299	16,67,060

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	1st Sept. to 18th Feb. 20-2-26	This year	Last year
Europe	7,237	2,71,592	2,33,864
Japan & China ..	9,410	8.34,080	8,20,086
Coast Ports ..	667	13,962	8,402
Up country by Rail. ..		45,934	7,907
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..	..	1,30,592	72,251
Total	17,314	12,96,160	11,42,510

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Feby 20.

Total in Sight	13.937,000 bales.
Egyptian Visible Supply	393,000 ,,
East Indian Visible Supply	227,000 ,,
American Visible Supply	5,051,000 ,,
Other Visible Supply	307,000 ,,
Total Sales	31,000 ,,
East Indian Sales	500 ,,
Total Speculation	Nil.
Total Export	Nil.
East Indian Export	Nil
East Indian Stock	11,000 ,,
East Indian Forwarded	1,100 ,,
East Indian Actual Export	Nil.
East Indian Imports	1,000 ,,
East Indian Speculation	Nil
American Afloat	138,000 ,,
East Indian Afloat	32,600 ,,
Total Afloat	254,000 ,,
Taking of the World's Spinners of American Cotton	292,000 ,,

LINSEED.

London, Feby. 20.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:—F/M Sellers 17 1/8; A/M Buyers £16½. TONE:—Dull, inactive.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net,—M-J Paid 16 13/16.

March/April Offered 30/1 1/2.

May/Aug. Offered 30/3.

Linseed Afloat 84,000 tons.

METAL REPORT.

London, Feby. 20.

Tin Block £289 1/4.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Feb. 22.

Java Ready Prices have improved by about 2 As. per cwt. in Saturday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has also ruled steady evidencing a rise of about 4d. in Java Feb./March. Shipment Prices and of about a Pence in Java July/Sept. Shipment prices and B.R.B. Feb./March shipment prices.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day.—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 18/4 per cwt.

Shipment Feb./March Sh. 17/9 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment July/Sept Sh. 15-8 per cwt. F. B. H.

B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 18 per cwt.

Shipment January Sh. 17/4 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment Feb./March Sh. 16/4 per cwt. F. B. H.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 22.

B. C. RATE—

Bank's selling T. T. 1/6 3/32.

Bank's selling D. D. 1/6 7/8.

LONDON—

Bank's selling T. T. 1/6 1/8.

Bank's selling D. D. 1/6 5/32.

Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/6 13/32.

Bank's buying T. T. 1/6 3/16.

Bank's buying D. D. 1/6 7/32.

PARIS—

Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 1000.

Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 1055

Bank's buying D D Frcs. 1040.

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 126½

Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 122½.

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 159

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 201.

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 156¼.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 272 1/2.

CROSS RATES—

London—New York Dol. 4.86-3/8.

London—Paris Frcs. 136.95.

London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.25.

Lonod—Brussels Frcs. 107.00.

London—Rome Lirns 121.00.

London—Berlin Marks 20.40.

TONE OF EXCHANGE.—

Near steady, forward quiet.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Feb. 22.

3 Months	4 3/16	per cent.
6 Months	4-3/32	per cent.
Bank of England Rate	5	per cent.
Money Call	5-1/4	per cent.
Money 1 Month	5	per cent.
Money 3 Months	5	per cent.
Money 6 Months	4.1/2	per cent.

Tone of Money Market:—Steady.

Imperial Bank of India Rate 6 per cent.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Feby. 20.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	4 3/16
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 1/16.
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st.	5 1/4.
,, Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st.	5 3/4.

BULLION

Bombay, Feb. 22.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Sovereigns Ready	13	5	6
Sovereigns Forward	13	5	6
National Bank Bar Gold	21	9	6
Bar gold ready	21	5	0
Bar gold forward	21	5	0
Bar gold 2nd settlement	21	5	0
Bar silver ready	69	2	0
Bar silver 1st settlement	69	2	0
Bar Silver 2nd settlement	68	13	0

London, Feb. 20.

Bar gold ready sh.	84-11½
Silver ready. dll	30.10
Silver ready. d.	30-10

TONE OF SILVER—

Dull. China sold. Market has rather a declining tendency. Market depends upon China.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 22.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 20th February, 1926.—

Cotton	21,679 Bales
Wheat	8,246 Cwts.
Linseed	2,744 ,,
Rape, etc.	3,214 ,,
Gingellyseed	284 ,,
Poppyseed	655 ,,
Groundnuts	7,417 ,,
Castorseed	6,411 ,,
Rice	4,486 ,,
Myrabollams	1,931 ,,
Cottonseed	8,668 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	565 ,,
Juwar	1,839 ,,
Masur	Nil
Barley	Nil
Bajri	2,107 ,,
Coal	325 Tons.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES: MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Feby 20.

Stockholm	18.18
Oslo	22.70
Amsterdam	12.18
Switzerland	25.26
Athens	345.00

London, Feb 20.

Cuban Sugar F/M Sellers 11/7 1/2.

New York, Feby. 20.

Demand Bills 48600

London, Feby. 20.

Exchange on London in Paris	13670
Exchange on London in Germany	2042 7/8
Exchange on London in Italy	12107

SHARE MARKET.

Bombay Feb. 20.

Mill shares remained strong owing to fresh purchases by speculators in Pearl and Fazul. Other shares followed and improved to five rupees. Market is likely to be maintained.

Tata Hydro closed at 913/12, Steel Ordy. 15/12 and Deferred 44/6, Steam Ordy. 158/12 and Tramways at 111/4.

In Cash shares Burmah eased off to 447/8 and partly paid 128/12 premium.

Imperial Bank changed hands at 1487/8 and partly paid at 385. Scindia at 9/6 Tata 2nd pref. at 30, Andhra Ordy. 552/8 and Tata Power 417/8.

We quote Fazul 885, Pearl 526/4, Indore 390, B. Dying 922/8, Century 430, Central India 495, Nagpur 495, Swadeshi 497/8, New Great 346/4.

LOCAL BANKS

	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid	Quotations Rs	
Bank of India.. ..	50	3	72-8	
Baroda ..	50	4	72	X D
Central Co-operative.	50	7½	53	
Central	25	1¾	22-10	XD
Eastern	£ 5	9p.c.	80	
Imperial	500	40	1487	8
Imperial Contributo—	*125	10	385	xD
Union	7½	..	3 7	6

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE

Bundi	10	..	11	4
Central India Mining.	10	4-38	30	8
Indian Cement O. ..	350	..	43	12
Katni Cemet O. ..	100	..	62	8
Katni Cement D. ..	40	..	175	
Punjab Cement O. ..	10	..	2	2
Shivrajpure	10	8—0	47	4

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej ..	500	11 p.c.	860
Amritsar Pattis ..	100	10 p.c.	143
Central Province ..	100	7½ p.c.	111
Dhond Baramati ..	100	6 p.c.	87
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	78 xD
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	5 p.c.	84
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	71
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	72
Pachora Jammer ..	100	5 p.c.	73 xD
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.c.	81
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	5 p.c.	91
Sind Light	100	5 p.c.	152-8
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	650
Upper Sind Ligh. ..	100	4 p.c.	68

STEAMER COMPANIES.

Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	158	12
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	225	
Scindia Steam ..	30	..	9	6

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	77	
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000	..	551	4
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000	..	850	xD
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4	111	4
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.c.	61	
Karachi Electricity ..	100	6	87-8	
Surat Electricity ..	100	..	60	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	913	12
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c	837	8
Tata Power O. ..	1,000	..	417	8
Tata Power P. ..	1,000	..	615	

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbari	500	..	250	
Fort	475	..	175	
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	940	
Indian Cotton.. ..	126	20	202	8 xD
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	215	xD
New Berar	500	80	800	xD
New East India ..	1,000	..	1100	
New Mofussil P. ..	400	40	552	8
New Prince of Wales..	500	61	730	
Volkart U.P.	500	40	675	xD

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown ..	100	..	171	4
Belapur Co. Ltd. ..	76	..	8	
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	447-8	XD
B. Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	128-12	XD
Burma Corporation ..	10	0-6	11	10
Bombay Uganda ..	80	4-12	50	
British Burma Petroleum .. .. Sh.	8	..	5	2 XD
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	..	170	
Jost Engineering ..	50	7-8	73	xD
Mckenzie	100	30 p.c.	302-8	xD
New Union Flour Mills	100	..	35	
Port Canning	1,000	50	627	8
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..	90	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st ..	100	6 p.c.y	105	
Tata Iron Pref. ..	100	..	30	
Tata Iron Defd. ..	30	..	44	6
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	15	12
Thacker	50	..	100	
Telephone	50	1	22	

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Empire of India ..	50	22-8	700	
Jupiter	15	..	3	12
New India	25	1-0	14	14
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	850	
Vulcan	10	..	2	12

MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	410	
Alliance	100	..	40	
Apollo	50	..	8	
Assur Virjee	100	..	2	
Berar Manfg. ..	200	30	250	
Bombay Cotton O. ..	500	15	350	
Bombay Cotton P. ..	10	5 p.c.	6	2
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	50	922	8
Bombay Industrial ..	100	..	11	
Bombay Woollen ..	100	..	70	
Bradbury	250	10	400	
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c	200	
Broach Fince Counts..	250	..	32	
Century	100	20y	430	
Central India O. ..	100	16	495	
Central India P ..	500	5 p.c.	402	8
Ceylon	100	..	50	
Colaba Land & Mill	100	7-8y	126	4
Coorla	100	7y	150	
Crescent	100	6	206	4
Currimbhoy	250	..	370	
David	500	..	400	
Dawn	250	40	675	
Diamond O.	100	..	5	
E.D. Sassoon United O.	10	0	0 14	0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	15y	287	8
Edward Sassoon ..	200	..	150	
Elphinstone O. ..	100	..	25	
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	295	
Fazulbhoy	250	25	885	
Finlay	100	4	130	
Framjee Petit ..	1,000	..	575	
Globe	100	..	27	8
Gokak	100	7	112	8
Gold Mohur	100	..	12	
Hindoostan	1,000	100	1250	
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	8	187	8
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	200	912	8
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	390	
Indian Woollen ..	50	..	2	
Jamshed O.	250	..	75	
Kastoorchand ..	500	..	71	4
Khandesh	1,000	200	2200	
Khatau Makanjee ..	100	Nil	102	8
Kilachand	25	..	4	10
Kohinoor	500	..	925	
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	5025	
Madhor Scindia ..	100	..	32	
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	100	..	115	
Madras United ..	250	15	425	
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	100	2075	
Mathradas	100	..	115	
Meyer Sassoon ..	500	..	93	12
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	60	2300	
New City of Bombay.	100	10	205	
New Great Eastern ..	200	10y	346	4
Osmanshahi (100) ..	75	..	75	
Pearl	250	12	526	4
Phoenix	100	15	462	8
Phunet	100	..	7	
Premier	100	..	50	
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	32	8
Sassoon Silk	500	..	525	
Sholapur	1,000	250 xd	7250	
Simplex	250	..	150	
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	50	
Standard	500	100	1250	
Swadeshi	100	18	497	8
Swan	100	8	160	
Tata Mill O.	500	..	107	8
Vishnu Cotton O. ..	500	90	1925	
Vishnu P.	500	35	535	
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	660	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 19

Ahmedabad	410
Bombay Cotton	351
Bombay Dyeing	915, 922-8, 912-8, 922-8
Century ..	431-4, 431-4, 427-8 43
Central India ..	495, 496-4, 493-12 495
Colaba Land	126-4
Crescent	206-4
Edward Sassoon..	150
Fazulbhoy	881-4 886-4 880 885
Finaly	130
Globe	27-8
Gokak	112-8
Indian Bleaching ndore Malwa	187-8 391-4
Kohinoor	925
Madhowjee	115
Mathuradas	115
Meyer Sassoon	92-8
Mysore	112-8
New Great ..	343-12 347-8 343-12 346-4
Pearl	518-12, 527-8, 515 526-4
Fabany	287-8
Pehoenix..	462-8
Simplex	146-4 150 145 150
Swadeshi ..	497-8 502-8 497-8 497-8
Swan Mills	160
Tata Mill	107-8

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock	171-4
Bombay Steam	158-12
Tram Co., Ord.	111-4
Bundi Cement	11-4
Central India Mining	30-8
Indian Cement	43-12
Katni Cement Ord.	62-8
Shivarajpur	47-1
Tata Hydro .. 911-4. 913-12. 908-12	913-12
Tata Iron & Steel Ord.	44-6
Tata Iron & Steel Def.	15-2

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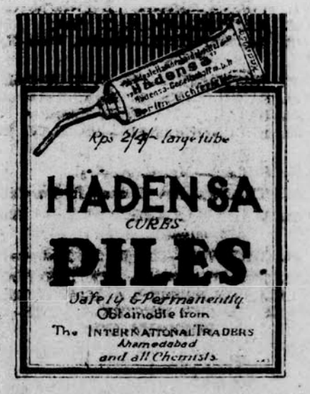
is indicated by a variety of distressing symptoms such as pain after eating, headache, lethargy and sleeplessness, and if neglected it eventually leads to a dangerous condition of gastritis or dyspepsia. If the experience of doctors, hospitals and the general public the world over for years past counts for anything, the one sure remedy is Bisurated Magnesia. *This banishes the cause of your distress*—instantly, and without fail; it acts naturally and gives you health and vigour by the only sensible means—that of putting wrong conditions right, and harmlessly, speedily removing cause and symptoms together. 'Bisurated' Magnesia is obtainable at any chemists or stores in both powder and tablet forms at small cost, but be convinced that medical experience knows best and take no substitute. Get Bisurated Magnesia, with the oval 'Bismag' trade mark on the wrapper, and so get a real remedy at last.



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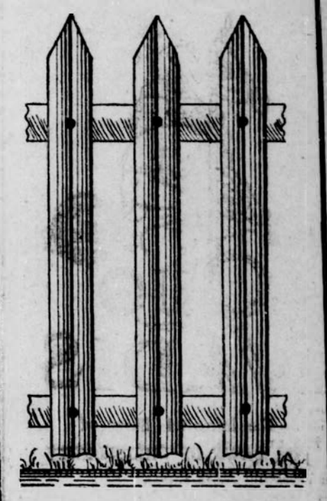

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Cotton Telegraphic Information Service,
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Telegrams:—"COMEALONG."
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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Western India Tennis Tournament,—Queen's Road Court, 4-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, February 24.

Garden Party, Government House, 4-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, February 25.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, February 26.

Annual athletic sports of Grant Medical College, the Pavilion Ground, Kennedy Sea Face 2 p.m., the Governor presiding

SATURDAY, February 26.

The s.s. Rajputana with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A quarterly meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Saturday (the 27th inst.), at 5-30 p. m. (S.T.) and on subsequent days till the work is completed, at the Congress House.

MISS DA COSTA'S SUCCESS.

News has been received of the success of Miss Ivy Mary da Costa in the L.T.C.L. examination. She is perhaps the youngest lady in Bombay to achieve the distinction. Miss da Costa is the daughter and pupil of Mr. Joseph da Costa who is in charge of the Orchestra in the Excelsior Theatre.

ELOCUTION COMPETITION.

The Elocution Competition of Hindu girls under the auspices of Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association, which was unavoidably postponed, will be held from Tuesday the 9th March to Sunday the 14th March at the Vanita Vishram Hall Sandhurst Road, between the hours 6 to 8 p.m. Competitors who have already applied and those who may hereafter apply to take part in the Competition are requested to get ready with their subjects. Detailed programme will be announced later on.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per ss "Pilsna" will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m. on Monday the 1st proximo.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. "Hamburgh Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday- the 23rd instant.

Mails from Australia Via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Tuesday the 23rd instant.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 21st February 1926, to 6 a.m. of 22nd idem.

Disease Small-pox Attacks 3, Death nil; Cholera Attack nil, Death nil; Plague Attack 1, Death nil; Influenza Attack nil, Death nil.

Total mortality (Exclusive of stillborn) 81.

Total mortality this day last year 97.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Rawalpindi" with the Mails from London of 11th instant arrived at Aden at 3 p.m. on the 21st instant and left there at 8-30 p. m. the same day. in ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday the 26th instant.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Narkunda" with Mails from London of 18th instant left Marseilles at 5 a.m. on the 20th instant.

The B.I. s.s. "Domala" which left London on the 5th instant arrived Port Said on the evening of the 18th instant and left there on the morning of the 19th idem.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on (Thursday) the 25th inst. at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House,

A quarterly meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Saturday the 27th inst. at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) and subsequent days till the work is completed, at the Congress House.

DNYAN PRASARAK MANDALI.

A public lecture in Gujarati under the auspices of this Society will be delivered to-day (Tuesday the 23rd February) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Royal Institute of Science, by Mr. Behman Sorabji Banaji on "The Marvels of America." The lecture will be illustrated by exhibiting by the Lantern pictures of the grandest Parliament House, the most costly Library, the highest work of Masonry, the largest Free Mason Temple and the most renowned Sea-shore and Amusement-resort in the world, etc.

TENANTS' WELFARE INSTITUTE.

A Special General Meeting of the "Tenants" Welfare Institute" will be convened to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m. in the "Good Life League Hall" Hornby Road, Nanabhai Lane, to congratulate the successful candidates in the recent Municipal Election, when Mr. Muncherji Joshi will preside. There will be a lecture on "Municipal Self-Government and Tenants' Housing Movement" and a new committee will be selected for the current year. The meeting is open to the public.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Feb. 22.

The western disturbance has passed eastwards to North-east India and has caused a few falls of rain in Assam. Silchar reports a quarter of an inch.

A fresh western disturbance is entering North-west India.

Forecast:—Extension in extreme north, North-east Baluchistan and Upper Burma.—A.P.

ASSAULT ON POLICE OFFICER.

EUROPEAN LAD FINED.

Lawrence K. Gahagan, a European youth was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10 for assaulting and abusing a police officer on duty.

Placed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate by Mr. Y. N. Joshi, Railway prosecuting officer, the accused pleaded guilty but in his statement he said that he did not recollect having assaulted Sgt. Adams. He did not also recollect having abused the Sergeant. "Well, ne might have pushed me first."

Mr. M. A. de Cruz, who defended the accused, said that he did not want to contest the case. Accused was a young lad who had apologized to the officer assaulted and moreover, the police did not press the charge.

The Magistrate in view of Mr. de Cruz's plea for mercy fined him Rs. 10.

ILLICIT POSSESSION OF OPIUM

THREE ACCUSED SENTENCED.

Govind Yeshwant, Mahomed Kasam and Ismail Ibrahim were put up before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of possessing illicit opium worth Rs. 3,200.

Excise Inspector C. W. Marchant who prosecuted the accused, said that in the early hours of Saturday morning a police man in plain clothes saw a victoria with four persons enter the Victoria Docks When it neared No. 2 Shed Govind Yeshwant alighted from the gharry and caught hold of the policeman in plain clothes whom he apparently suspected of dogging their steps. The policeman blew the whistle which brought another policeman on the spot.

Ismail Ibrahim caught the new constable by the waist and pinned him to the spot. A struggle then ensued between the policemen and Govind and Ismail, in the course of which Mahomed managed to smuggle a bag on board s.s. "Jeypore" which was lying in that berth. In the meantime a police havaldar came on the spot and managed to arrest the two accused.

PACKET THROWN INTO SEA.

As the policemen were marching along with the arrested person to the steamer Mahomed threw the bundle overboard

The two arrested men along with Mahomed were then taken to Police Station and the packet was recovered from the sea at about 11 a.m. on Saturday.

The packet was then opened in the presence of a "punch" when it was found to to contain 100bs. of opium valued at Rs. 3,200.

Charged with possessing illicit opium all the three accused pleaded not guilty. the accused submitted that there were Mr. Nabibullah, pleader who defended the accused submitted that there were many discrepancies in the prosecution evidence. No independent witness except the hack victoria driver was there and he too, did not entirely support the prosecution story.

All the accused were convicted. Accused No. 1 was sentenced to 12 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 or 3 months more. Accused Nos. 2 and 3 were sentenced to 9 months' hard labour and a fine of Rs. 500 or in default 3 months.

CROSSING RAILWAY LINE AN OFFENCE

Jehangir N. Chinoy was put up before the Hon. Presidency Magistrate, Girgaon on charge of crossing the Railway lines at Grant Road on the 2nd instant

Accused admitted trespass but claimed that he was entitled to walk on the railway lines and in support of his contention produced a 3rd class season ticket. Further, the accused's pleader contended that assuming the offence had been committed, the accused was entitled to trespass the railway lines provided that there was legitimate cause or necessity.

The accused was convicted and fined one rupee.

ALLEGED THEFT OF BANK BOOKS

Sub-Inspector Bhatkal again made an application before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, for postponing the case in which Mr. D. S. Andrade stands charged with the theft of bank books valued at Rs. 10, belonging to French Bank.

The Magistrate granted Mr. Bhatkal's application and postponed the case to March 1.

Mr. Andrade was allowed to continue on the old bail of Rs. 500.

VISITOR RUN OVER BY TRAM CAR.

How a Hindu merchant in Belgaum district who came to see Bombay, met with a fatal accident was narrated at the Coroner's Court on Monday morning. It appeared from evidence that Barsagovinda Revgonda (45), a betel leaves merchant from Chikodi (Belgaum district) came to Bombay on business as also to see the city.

FOOT SLIP.

On Saturday last at about 8 p.m. he went out with three others for a stroll and while walking along Gol Pitha at Falkland Road, his foot slipped on the tram line and he fell down. Just then a tram car came and the driver seeing him on the tram track put on the brake, but he was pushed some distance before the car came to a stand-still. He was removed to J. J. Hospital where it was ascertained that he was suffering from concussion of the brain and succumbed to his injuries the following day.

At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

The death took place on Sunday at Berhampore after a brief illness of Mr. G. Y. Loveland, I.C.S., Sub-Collector and joint magistrate of Berhampore. He contracted malaria some days ago and in spite of the best attention succumbed to cerebral haemorrhage.

AT THE EXCELSIOR.

LORD RICHARD IN THE PANTRY.

The Bombay Amateur Dramatics Company will stage to-night their twelfth production, an amusing farce in three acts entitled "Lord Richard in the Pantry."

In a full dress rehearsal last night several old friends were seen again and to advantage. The play is mainly built round the experience of a young nobleman who enters service as a butler. His adventures with the susceptible cook create much amusement.

The players enter into the zest of the piece and make it into a success which is very creditable to an amateur company.

It is intended that the play should be staged every night at 9-30 up to Saturday while Sunday will be devoted to a matinee at 5-30.

A NETHERLANDS PROPAGANDIST.

AN INTERNATIONAL SPORTING MAGAZINE.

Mr. J. H. Koppal Hesselink, is travelling round the world as journalist—propagandist in order to: (1) make the Netherlands Colonies generally better known overseas, (2) make better known, in particular, the possibilities and general attractions of the Netherlands East Indies, (3) to establish and encourage foreign tourist traffic in the Archipelago.

The means by which he purposes achieving these ends are: By giving lantern lectures in Clubs and other suitable places on the Netherlands Indies system of Government, Transport Facilities, Agriculture Industry and Trade, Banking Facilities, Travelling facilities by land and water, Hotel Accommodation, Attractions for Tourists, Topographical and Ethnological features, Native Industry, Arts and Crafts, etc.

By making known the extent and importance of the Netherlands Indies Press and the "Aneta" Press Agency and the Illustrated Press, especially an illustrated weekly "Sport" paper. This publication entitled "Sport en Actueel Wereldnieuws in Beeld," (Sporting and Tropical Illustrated News of the World)" the official organ of the Netherlands Indies Athletic Union and most of the sporting associations and Unions in the Archipelago, has in co-operation with the Government, made every effort to arouse and encourage sport and physical development, and besides official appreciation has by the manner in which it is produced assured for itself popularity and an ever-increasing circulation.

BENGALI LITERARY UNION.

With a view to keeping in close touch with modern Literature, especially Bengali literature that has made remarkable progress in their own province, the local Bengalis inaugurated in the Bengal Club rooms, a Bengali Literary Union, an adjunct to the Club, on Saturday last. Mr. K. C. Sen, Joint Sessions Judge of Thana was in the chair. After some preliminary remarks by Mr. S. C. Banerjee, president of the Club, and Mr. B. Sen, vice-president spoke awout the necessity for starting such a literary section. A critique on Mr. Sarat Chatterjee's works was read by Mr. S. C. Bose, a research scholar of the Bombay University, dwelling on the manner in which Mr. Chatterjee has delineated the characters of his heroes and heroines in his novels.

Mr. Bose's critical dessertation was followed by an appreciation of Tagore's "Red Oleander" by Mr. Indu Bhuson Sen, who was followed by Mr. K. R. Sen, who read a paper on the "Origin and Development of Literature" in English.

With a vote of thanks to the chair, the meeting dissolved late at night.

DEATH OF AN URDU POET.

The Urdu-knowing public will be aggrieved to hear of the death of Pandit Brij Narayan "Chakbast" of Lucknow on Friday last at Rae-Bareli. The late Pandit was a well known pleader of Lucknow. He had earned fame as an Urdu poet of great distinction. He was for some time a regular correspondent of the "Oudh Punch" and "Hindustani", and afterwards he became the editor of an Urdu monthly, "Subh-e-Ummid," which continued its existence for about two years. He was an effective speaker and his patriotic poem which he recited in 1917 at a huge meeting at Rifah-e-Am Hall, Lucknow, to protest against the internment of Mrs. Besant will long be remembered. The deceased leaves behind him a young daughter, besides a large number of admirers, both Hindus and Muslims.

B. O C. LABOURERS ON STRIKE

RANGOON, Feb. 22.

Reports received in Rangoon shew that the strike at the oil fields which is confined to the B. O. C. labourers is proceeding peacefully, though there have been some cases of incendiarism both at Yenagyaung and Chauk and two sections of barracks have been burnt down.

It is stated in some quarters that there has been gradual resumption of work at Yenagyaung.—A.P.

The Baby week is to be held in Ahmedabad from 7th to 13th March.

The Theosophical Federation of Gujarat and Kathiawar is to be held during the Easter. Mr. J. Krishnamurti has been invited to preside.

TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

WESTERN INDIA CHAMPIONSHIPS

HADI STILL GOING STRONG

Some very interesting matches were down for decision last evening on the Queen's Road Courts and a record crowd turned out to witness the splendid exhibition of tennis which the games provided. As many as twelve matches were played four of which were in the gentlemen's singles.

It was a bad day for Rangarao who lost in both double events. He and the Prince of Limbdi won the first set, but Hadi and Ali Raza retaliated by turning the tables in the next. The deciding set was a triumph for Hadi for after being in arrears at 4—2, he captured four games in succession with some really brilliant net play, and with them the match. Although the score does not indicate it, Bhagwat put up a very good fight against Hadi in the singles. Deuce was called several times in most of the games, and it was only Hadi's great play at the net, and his cross-court shots which beat his opponent.

Mrs. Clayton gave further proof of her worth as a doubles player for it was mainly on account of her able support which resulted in Annett defeating Rangarao and Mrs. Reynolds. Mr. and Mrs. Covell were not much extended in their match, but they delighted the spectators with an exhilarating all-round display.

RESULTS.

MEN'S SINGLES.

Tomonaga beat Okasaki 6—1, 6—4.
Raja Iyer beat Bhojwani 6—1, 6—4.
Hadi beat Bhagvat 6—0, 6—2.
Fox beat Major Chesney 6—1, 1—6, 6—1.

MEN'S DOUBLES.

Hadi and Ali Raza beat Rangarao and Prince of Limdi 3—6, 6—3, 6—4.
Raja Iyer and Wagh beat Gole and Vartak 6—4, 6—4.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Annett and Mrs. Clayton beat Rangarao and Mrs. Reynolds 6—1, 7—5.
Mr. and Mrs. Covell beat Bhagwat and Mrs. Race 6—1, 6—3.
Pitt and Mrs. Wright beat Brough and Mrs. McEwan 6—3, 6—3.
Major and Mrs. Chesney beat Fox and Mrs. Cunningham 7—5, 6—2.

LADIES' DOUBLES.

Miss Bosworth and Mrs. Gracey beat Miss Botliboi and Miss Musgrave 6—2, 6—1.
Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Cooper beat Lady Tata and Mrs. Kania 2—6, 6—2, 6—3.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

ENTRIES FOR THE AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

HOLDERS DO NOT COMPETE.

1. B. B. and C. I. Railway (Ajmere).
2. The Aligarhs.
3. Poona Rangers.
4. Sholapur Hockey Team.
5. The B. E. S. Old Boys.
6. Barnes High School (Deolali).
7. Customs "A".
8. Customs "B."
9. B. B. and C. I. Railway.
10. North Western Railway, Karachi.
11. Jhansi Railway Institute.
12. Rai Bahadur Boota Singh's Team (Rawalpindi).
13. Bombay Gymkhana.
14. "Times of India."
15. City Police.
16. Portuguese Republican Club.
17. Ralli Bros.
18. Callina Association.
19. Colaba United.
20. Hindu Gymkhana.
21. Kirkee Indian Sports Club.
22. Bombay Port Trust.
23. The Lusitanians
24. B. B. A. F. I.
25. Orion Sporting Association.
26. B. B. and C I Railway Loco Sporting Club
27. Hindu Young Cricketers.
28. Christ Church Jubbulpore Old Boys.
29. B. B. R. A.
30. Parsi Cyclists.
31. St. Peter's Hostel.
32. Parel Sporting Club.
33. Y. M. C. A. (Byculla)
34. The Rovers.
35. St. Andrews' Athletic Association.
36. Luso Indiano.
37. Mahar Young Men.
38. R. A. (Colaba.)
39. Recreation Sporting Club.

UNPROFESSIONAL CONDUCT.

U. P. VAKIL'S "SANAD" SUSPENDED

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 22.

At the Allahabad High Court this morning the Chief Justice and Justices Lindsay and Dalal passed orders in the case in which Mr. Ahmad Ashraf, a vakil practising at Gorakhpur, was charged with unprofessional conduct in connection with a case in the Sub-Judge's Court of Gorakhpur in which he was engaged.

It is alleged in this case, that certain forged documents were presented to the Court and other transactions of very doubtful character embarked on. The vakil was charged with filing a reply to the application for review of the judgment well knowing the reply contained false statements and intending thereby fraudulently and dishonestly to defeat the application for review.

Their Lordships found Mr. Ahmad Ashraf guilty of professional misconduct and suspended him from practice for six months. The Chief Justice in the course of the judgment remarked that he wished legal profession to understand that the man who signed a document made himself responsible as if he were the original drafter and the legal practitioners must realise if they associated themselves with dishonest statements to deceive the court it was no defence that they did so in in the interests of their client.—A.P.

HIGH COURT.

SHOCKING OUTRAGE ON GIRL.

BOTH ACCUSED SENTENCED.

After a protracted hearing lasting for four days, the trial was concluded, before the Hon. Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah and a common jury, of the case in which (1) Sayed Mahmud and (2) Mahomed Yusufshah were charged with kidnapping a minor Jain girl named Laxmibai, keeping her closely confined in a room at Sankli Street for a month and a quarter, and committing rape on her during the period. The facts of the case have already appeared in these columns.

The girl who was examined at great length for five hours was subjected to a searching cross extmination by the defence counsel, Dr. Daruwalla, who sought to make out the defence that she had accompanied the accused willingly and of her own accord He particularly made much of the point as to why she, a Hindu girl, should have asked a Mahomedan stranger to guide her to her destination and unhesitatingly accompanied him in a railway train to a station twenty miles distant and returned with him back to Bombay, and gone with him to his room, especially as the locality was so near to her own house and she could have easily found many Hindus to help her. Her explanation was that she did not meet with any people except Mahomedans and that she did not feel suspicious because the accused had assured her that he would take her to her destination after finishing his work at Mumbra. That, she said, was also the reason why she did not seek the help of the police or railway officers.

ACCUSED'S DEFENCE.

The first accused, in his statement to the Court, denied that he was the person who had seduced the girl, and said that the real culprit was a friend of his called Babu Lalchand with whom he had rented the room in partnership. He had subsequently fallen out with Babu and left the room before the latter brought the girl there. He was mistaken for Babu because he had been living in that room.

The second accused admitted that he was a friend of Babu, and was living in the room after his departure, but pleaded that he had never misbehaved himself with the girl whom he thought to be Babu's wife, and looked upon her as his own sister.

After counsel on both sides had addressed the jury, his Lordship in his summing up pointed out that under the law willingness of the girl would be immaterial so far as the charge of kidnapping was concerned, as the girl was a minor under 16 years; while on the charge of rape, consent of the girl would be a valid defence.

The jury having returned a unanimous verdict of "guilty" on all the charges against both the accused, his Lordship sentenced them to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment each.

AYURVEDIC COLLEGE.

DELHI INSTITUTE OF INDIGENOUS SYSTEM OF MEDICINE.

DELHI, Feb. 21.

A large and distinguished gathering witnessed this evening the annual convocation of the Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbi College presided over by the Maharajah of Bharatpur. Prominent among those present were Sir Mohomed Habibullah, Education Member, Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, President of the Legislative Assembly, Mrs. Besant, Mrs. Satojini Naidu and a large number of members of both the Houses of the Legislature.

The college was founded by Hakim Ajmal Khan some years ago and teaches Unani and Ayurvedic medical systems on modern lines so that students might easily assimilate what they are taught and learn its practical application and thereby while keeping intact the distinguishing features of these two systems be able to profit by contributions of the western system of medicine.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

There is a medical school for girls and there are two hospitals attached to the college together with outdoor and surgical departments. The number of patients admitted into the male hospital as indoor patients during the year was 10,617 and that of outdoor patients 46,539 while 111 indoor patients were admitted into the Zanana hospital and 9,269 were treated as outdoor patients.

The college also runs a dispensary which has been steadily expanding. Its net annual income has now reached Rs. 100,000. There were 347 students on the roll of the college during the year in all the four classes. 266 of these students studied Unani system while 81 Ayurvedic.

The college examination results were quite satisfactory. Out of 200 students who appeared for the Unani section 184 passed. 68 candidates appeared for the Ayurvedic section of whom 66 came out successful.

The Maharajah of Bharatpur gave away the prizes to the successful boys.—A. P.

DEPOSIT FORFEITED.

BERAR LIBERAL'S PLIGHT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

YEOTMAL, Feb 22.

The bye-election of the East Berar Non-Mahomedan Rural Constituency for Darwa Pusad in Yeotmal district for the C. P. Council took place on 20th last

About 750 voters came to the poll. Mr. D. K. Kane (Responsivist) gets about 675 votes and Mr. Bajirao Desamukh (Liberal) hardly gets 65. It is likely that his deposit will be forfeited.—A. P.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormasji and Co., Frere Road, Fort).

New York Market was closed, yesterday.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road, Bombay).

MAY.

22nd February, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	10.02
To-day's Opening Rate	10.00
Difference	—.02
To-day's Closing Rate	999
Difference	—03
Khandi Closing Rate.	Rs. 368-8-0
Sewri Closing Rate	Rs. 368-8-9

GRUESOME MURDER.

SHIKARPURI MERCHANT HACKED TO PIECES

HYDERABAD (Sind), Feb. 22.

Gruesome murder is reported of a young and rich Shikarpuri merchant, Seth Issardar Khushiram, in broad daylight in the town of Shikarpur last week. The motive is said to be revenge. The deceased is reported to have been hammered to death on the 3rd floor of his shop in broad daylight, his body cut up and packed in a steel trunk, removed by train to Sukkur where, being abnormally heavy, was detained by the railway authorities for payment of excess fare but was deserted by the passenger carrying it. Owing to obnoxious smell the trunk was broken open on the 3rd day and the body discovered. Police investigations have led to the arrest of Khanchand, one of the partners of Khushiram, and his three sons.—A.P.

MEDICAL EDUCATION IN INDIA.

DR. RAMA RAO'S BILL IN COUNCIL OF STATE.

DELHI, Feb. 22.

The Council of State had a fifteen minutes' sitting to-day. Raja Motichand, Sir Sankaran Nair and the Raja of Bobbili were sworn in.

Dr. U. Rama Rao introduced a Bill to regulate medical education in India. It followed in the main the principles contained in the British Medical Act of 1886 and was also intended to remove the defects experienced in working of the Provincial Medical Registration Acts. The Bill proposed to establish qualification in indigenous methods of treatment. The Government of India and various Provincial Governments, said Dr. Rao, had recognised the usefulness of the indigenous system of medicine and had even gone to the length of establishing indigenous schools of medicine in important provincial centres. The Bill provided for the recognition of these qualifications on the analogy of the procedure adopted by the General Medical Council of Great Britain which had recognised qualifications of the Homeopathic School of Medicine.

On a motion of Mr. Chadwick the Council agreed to elect a panel of eight members of whom six would be selected to serve on the Central Advisory Council for Railways.

The Council then adjourned till to-morrow.—A.P.

MYSTERIOUS ITCHING.

BURMAN'S STRANGE EXPERIENCE.

RANGOON, Feb. 22.

News comes from Mandalay that a certain cultivator found some silver utensils in a field. He took one of them home. But he underwent a strange experience; his whole body including internal organs began itching. Unable to bear the torture he went and replaced the cup in its original place. Another man who claimed that he could kill the itching effect tried but failed. One Phoongyee gave a charmed handkerchief in which the cup was wrapped up and sent by parcel post. It was returned to the sender with complaints of similar inconvenience.—F.P.I.

PEARL OYSTERS.

FIRST CONSIGNMENT FROM TUTICORIN.

MADRAS, Feb. 22.

The first consignment of pearl oysters from Tuticorine pearl fisheries arrived at Madras on Sunday morning. The consignment consisted of 76 kerosene oil tins, each containing 150 oysters. There was a mild rush yesterday and the stock was sold out at Rs. 60 per tin. Another consignment of 284 tins was received this morning and the price is fixed at Rs. 30 per tin.—A.P.

The death took place at Batala on Saturday last of Dr. Ghulam Nabikhan who was for many years the Court physician of the late Amir of Afghanistan.

"Back to the Amritsar Congress and work out the reforms scheme for whatever it is worth," was the burden of an interesting lecture on the present political situation delivered by Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal at Bradlaugh Hall, Lahore, on Sunday night.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR.

Lengthy communications, except in very special circumstances, will not be accepted. Brevity is the strongest recommendation.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

TUESDAY FEBRUARY 23, 1926.

FLOUTING PUBLIC OPINION.

If the Budget, which was presented to the Bombay Legislative Council yesterday, reveals anything it is that the Government of Bombay have failed to conserve the finances of the Presidency. But their failure in this respect, inexcusable as it is, is insignificant beside their decision to carry into effect the majority recommendation of the Development Advisory Committee by completing three sections of the Back Bay Reclamation. They have provided in the next year's estimate Rs. 20 lakhs to meet the interest and Sinking Fund on the loss of three crores that is inevitable. The Governor confesses to an increasing anxiety, as to the future each time he visited the Back Bay Reclamation works, and we can assure him that his anxiety will go on increasing every time he goes there. But throwing aside this anxiety and with amazing light-heartedness he has allowed his Government, in a hole and corner manner, to arrive at what is virtually a final decision on a matter which calls for the most searching investigation by an independent committee commanding the confidence of the public. The Government have "secured an independent opinion from an engineer whose name is well-known to every one—Sir Alexander Gibb". But conveniently for the Government this well-known engineer—in whose individual opinion the public of Bombay have no reason to repose greater confidence than they had in that of Sir George Buchanan—after giving his report, hastily, and perhaps wisely, left Bombay. This has provided the Government with the excuse, that they are "unable to utilise his Report without further reference to him with regard to certain figures and statements on which more detailed examination appears necessary" This is really pathetic ineptitude. We confess we did not expect such frivolous sophistry from Sir Leslie Wilson. If His Excellency is sincere when he says that his Government has "no thought of its prestige or of any consideration except that of doing, *with the assistance of every expert opinion available*, the very best it can to secure for the people of this Presidency as small a loss as possible", why does he not do the obvious and right thing,—that is, revive confidence in the public by appointing an independent Committee to consider the Report of Sir Alexander Gibb, to secure the *"assistance of every expert opinion available,"* and reconsider the working of the Development Department as a whole? It is adding insult to injury to ask the public "not to expect anything definite from him" and yet to flout public opinion by a definite decision to go on with the scheme. In a self-governing country not only would such disregard of public opinion be impossible but the abettors of Lloyd's Folly, as Sir Leslie Wilson's Government have shown themselves to be, would have met the fate of all inefficient and wasteful Governments—instant dismissal. That remedy is denied to the people of this Presidency, but they can, by timely expression of their disappointment and anger force Government to appoint an independent Commission of Enquiry.

Unjustified Optimism.

We cannot congratulate Sir Henry Lawrence or the Government for whom he spoke yesterday in the Bombay Council on the position of the Presidency's Finances as disclosed in the budget for the next year as well as the revised estimates for the current year. The Finance Member's speech was evidently intended to meet the contention of "a considerable section of the thinking public" which is "at present impressed with pessimistic apprehensions of the future". But it must be pronounced to be an absolutely unconvincing, if laboured, apologia for extravagance. "We have learnt", Sir Henry Lawrence said surveying the vicissitudes of the last generation "that the State can, to promote the welfare of the people, undertake enterprises and responsibilities which would have seemed impossible to the Governments of a previous age; and we recognise that it is the duty of a Government to take long views and to work for the welfare of future generations." With the reiteration of platitudes such as this Sir Henry Lawrence seeks to prove that "the pessimism now prevailing in certain quarters appears to be based on inadequate grounds". Sir Henry will soon retire and leave this country, but it is the taxpayers of the Presidency who will have to bear certain heavy loss on the Back Bay Scheme and the not improbable loss on the Sukkar Barrage, and it will be poor consolation to them to feel that "the State can undertake enterprizes and responsibilities which would have seemed impossible to the Governments of a previous age". The most reprehensible feature of the budgets of this Presidency for the last few years has been the accumulation of huge balances. The Government propose to open the new year with a balance of Rs. 602 lakhs and close it with a balance of Rs. 393 lakhs. Though, in the next year there is a considerable reduction of the balance, the amount will still be too large a proportion of a total revenue of Rs. 14 crores to be justified on any principle of sound finance. The fact that the Government of Bombay are heavily indebted may require the maintenance of a substantial balance, but the size of the balance must have some reasonable relation to the public credit of the Government. Even excluding the Famine Insurance Fund of Rs. 194 lakhs and the surplus of loan money, Rs. 57 lakhs, the opening balance for the next year will be considerably in excess of the 15 per cent. of our revenues which has been the declared goal of the Government's policy. How do the Government propose to utilise this balance? Rs. 80 lakhs of it will go to meet the deficit of the year and of the rest it is proposed to lend to the Sukkur Barrage a sum of Rs. 103 lakhs. This sum of Rs. 103 lakhs will be in addition to Rs. 62.13 lakhs, which will be provided for the same purpose from borrowings. In view of the revelations regarding the unsuitability of the land which is to be irrigated by the Barrage, it is criminal folly to go on with the scheme and spend public money on it until the matter has been further investigated, especially at a time when, in addition to the loss on the Back Bay Reclamation, the tax-payer of the Presidency is asked to bear an increased burden of taxation. For the next year is again to be a year of deficit which is expected to amount to Rs. 60 lakhs as against Rs. 5 lakhs for the current year, the estimated revenue and expenditure being Rs. 14,51 lakhs and Rs. 15,21 lakhs, respectively.

Lip-Service to Economy.

The Finance Secretary in his Memorandum pays lip-service to the dictum that the Province must cut its coat according to the cloth available. But, despite the assurances of the Finance Member and the Finance Secretary, not to speak of the Governor, that continued insistence has been laid on the need for economy in all branches of administration, we are still far from having a balanced budget. "I have shown", the Finance Secretary writes, "that while our Revenues are very nearly stationary, our normal and essential expenditure would, in the current year, but for the special remission of 22 lakhs of our contribution to Central revenues and other special adjustments, have been 41 lakhs in excess of these revenues and is estimated in the next year to be 60 lakhs in excess". It is an eloquent commentary on the retrenchment affected since 1922-3 that, while the total expenditure in that year was Rs. 13,11 lakhs it is expected to be Rs. 15,21 lakhs next year. And yet, the Governor solemnly assures us that his Government are discussing the possibility of further retrenchment by reduction of establishment and the Finance Secretary dares to write:

"The idea that it is possible to go on retrenching in the Reserved Departments indefinitely has continued to be so persistent that it seems advisable to remind the Council that the reason certain Departments of Government were reserved was that they were considered by Parliament to be of such essential importance that the Secretary of State reserved the ultimate responsibility until the reformed Councils had gained further experience of the administration."

The only retort to this impertinent lecture which a self-respecting Council could give would be to reject the Bills imposing new taxation, whereby the Government intend making the taxpayer pay through the nose for their extravagance and bungling. If the Council is alive to its duty it must resolutely insist that no addition to taxation should be made until rigorous retrenchment and economy are effected in the expenditure. The Governor in his speech admitted the high incidence of taxation in this Presidency and the Finance Member referred to the enormous subvention of Rs. 31 crores during the last five years to the Government of India, representing 35 per cent. of the total income tax and super tax collected from All-India, out of which only 30 lakhs were returned to the provincial revenue in 1921-22 and 1922-23. This is an unconscionable and intolerable drain on the Presidency for which the Meston settlement is responsible. It is to the revision of this unjust financial arrangement, the abandonment of extravagant grandiose schemes and to general retrenchment and economy that the Government ought to look to balance their budget rather than to burdening an already over-burdened tax-payer.

POLITICAL BONDAGE AND INDUSTRIAL SLAVERY.

The revival of the Indian Commercial and Industrian Congress which held its session in Delhi during the week-end comes none too soon. Under the present Tory Government, dominated as it is by Big Business and adventurous men desirous of carving out careers of profit for themselves and their relatives in Britain's "Dependencies", the danger to India's commerce and industries has increased a hundred-fold. The Royal Commission on Agriculture is a warning which India can only ignore to her industrial peril. Lord Reading and his apologists may be at pains to reassure us that there is no hidden motive behind the sudden outburst of solicitude for the Indian agriculturist, but to those who have no illusions about the motives and methods of the bureaucracy, it is as clear as crystal that not only is the solicitude for the agriculturist not genuine but the commission is likely, unless leaders of public opinion bestir themselves, to do harm to the movement for political and industrial advance by creating a conflict of interests where none exists. If the solicitude for the agriculturist is genuine, why have the vital questions of land revenue, tenancy rights and irrigation dues, on which in the main the prosperity of the agriculturist depends, been carefully removed from the scope of the enquiry?

The Hon. Mr. Pheroze Sethna in welcoming the delegates to the Congress referred to the classic dictum of the late Mahadev Govind Ranade that the economic domination of one country by another is more insidious and dangerous than political domination. A lively realization of this fundamental position, Mr. Sethna added, led the old generation of Indian politicians to pay to industrial and economic questions as much and as serious attention as to purely political problems and it was this school of thought that the Industrial and Commercial Congress represented. The realization of the same truth led Mahatma Gandhi to inaugurate the Khaddar movement which is intended to release the country from the stranglehold of Lancashire. If our commercial and industrial magnates were wise in their day they would concert measures to secure the object of the movement—namely, the complete boycott of foreign cloth and thus not merely stop the drain of crores from the country but also hasten political freedom. The fact that the Tory Government is strongly entrenched in its position and, for aught we know, may last for many years, makes the need for organised action to bring irresistible pressure to bear on it all the more imperative.

The industrial domination of India by England is more insidious than the political domination but it is the latter that makes the former possible. It was through political domination that the East India Company was able to spread ruin and misery in thousands of India's villages by killing her world-famed cotton industry and by building up the prosperity of Lancashire on that unforgettable wrong. It is political domination that has enabled Britain to manipulate India's currency and exchange in the interests of British financiers and manufacturers. It is political domination that has thwarted the growth of indigenous banking in India. The Imperial Bank of India is Indian only in this that it is Indian money that it diverts to the promotion of every interest but Indian. It is political domination that has prevented the growth of a national shipping industry, the latest proof of the bureaucracy's solicitude being its proclaimed intention to oppose the modest Bill of Sirdar Muttalik to reserve the coastal traffic for Indian shipping.

The Commercial Congress will do much, we hope, to secure the gradual removal of the numerous obstacles placed in the way of the country's industrial and commercial growth. The fact that Indian industrialists and commercial men throughout the country are alive to the danger to the country in the absence of concerted measures on their part is a welcome sign. But the real problem of Indian industry and commerce will not be solved until the octopus of foreign political domination is destroyed. Hitherto Indian businessmen, or at any rate a majority of them, prompted by the instinct of self-preservation, have not extended their vision beyond their individual interests and have either eschewed political activities altogether or ranged themselves against the Indian National Congress. The result is that though many of them have individually gained, India's national industrial and commercial interests have suffered. Indian industry and commerce will not come into their own so long as India is in political bondage. Will Indian industrialists have the patriotic foresight to realize this fact and, realizing it, to co-operate with their countrymen who, in fighting for the country's freedom are fighting their battle?

CALLOUS INDIFFERENCE

On 31st August 1925, the citizens of Dhulia held a public meeting in connexion with alarming reports of Police torture at Mehunbara, Pachora and other places in Khandesh. The meeting resolved that a committee of prominent citizens be appointed to investigate the complaints against the Police who were alleged to be subjecting the people of Mehunbara in particular to "inhuman tortures" under the pretext of investigating a case of dacoity. A similar committee of Jalgaon citizens was formed later to make inquiries about the conduct of the Police in the Pachora Taluka. Mr. S. S. Dev, M.L.C., who was appointed Chairman of the Dhulia Committee, sought with his friends to "secure the sympathies of the two District Magistrates of East and West Khandesh" and in his letter to the Secretary to Government in the Home Department he gives his experience of the attempt. "Whereas the District Magistrate, West Khandesh," he remarks, "appeared sympathetic, the District Magistrate, East Khandesh, not only did not so appear, but expressed his opinion that the 'Prabodh' of Dhulia had offended against good taste in publishing news of the alleged torture."

As a matter of fact it was the opportune exposure by the plucky little Dhulia paper of the doings of the Police at Mehunbara that directed public attention to the whole question of the alleged Police high-handedness in the district. The Citizens' Committee which examined and recorded statements of about a hundred people came to the definite conclusion that "people in the Chalisgaon and Pachora Talukas were subjected to various kinds of torture by the Police concerned." It submitted a report to the District Magistrate. East Khandesh, in which it made the valuable suggestion that there should be an enquiry by Government entrusted "to a Magistrate of repute and in no case to the Police", and that at such an inquiry members deputed by the Citizens' Committee should be present.

What does the District Magistrate do? He asks one of his subordinates to make an official inquiry. The public impression is that the result of that inquiry was not favourable to the Police. The District Magistrate then makes his own inquiry which is held in camera, but at which the District Superintendent of Police for East Khandesh and three of his subordinates are allowed to be present and to cross-examine the persons, who complained of Police torture. The Citizens' Committee is not informed that such an inquiry is to take place. Mr. Dev as the Chairman of that Committee, unaware by the end of September last of what Government have done in the matter, submits a request to them on behalf of his Committee that they should appoint a tribunal "consisting of one official of high rank not serving in East Khandesh and two non-officials of recognised position to hold a judicial inquiry." The evidence collected by the Committee gives harrowing details of the alleged torture. The Government are aware of this evidence, they have before them the Magistrate's report and they do not reply to Mr. Dev until January 5, 1926, when they vouchsafe this curt answer: "I am directed to inform you that the District Magistrate has taken action upon all complaints received by him against Police officers under the provisions of the law relating to such complaints." That is all that the District Magistrate has to say, but the public must insist on seeing that that is not the last word on the subject. Such callous indifference to the public desire to have the guilty brought to book in open court cannot be tolerated. In the present session of the Bombay Legislature we trust to hear more of this matter.

TRIFLES.

The "Hindusthan Times" in condemning the absentee legislators who gave away the victory to the Government on the day the Bengal Regulation was discussed in the Assembly, says "It is even alleged that some Members inexplicably disappeared just before division-time and others, taking things leisurely, were locked out." Let's hope the electors will see to their being locked out of the Assembly in due course.

* * *

In his homily on the Bengal Regulation, the Rev. E. M. Macphail, Professor of History, Madras, delivered the following sentiment:—

Love of power was not inherent in the Englishmen as in his Indian friends.

He just has it thrust on him as part of the white man's burden. All the same I should like to meet these Indian friends of the old Professor.

* * *

Visitors to the Council of State remark upon the somnolent character of that House. One is not surprised then at Mr. K. C. Roy's observation that he did not share in the complaint by a Swarajist member about want of adequate time to study the Railway Budget before the Elder statesmen were asked to discuss it. Mr. Roy thought twenty-four hours was sufficient notice—to wake up, I suppose!

* * *

The Hon. Kumar Shibshekashwar Roy was made president of the Bengal Council at the instance of Mr. B. Chakravarty, leader of the Independents. Mr. Chakravarty is having a hard time of it, explaining the splenetic vagaries of his nominee. The house is empty, but the tale of a deficit of Rs. 20 lakhs attracts Mr. Chakravarty back to the deserted forum; for we read:—

In an almost empty house, Mr. Donald read his Budget speech after which Mr. B. Chakravarty, Nationalist party leader, came to the Council.

Were he in the Bombay Council, he would have rushed in at treble speed.

* * *

We learn from a Bengal paper that Sir Abdur Rahim's disastrous amendment was in favour of "paper representation" for minorities:—

"That the following words be added at the end of the resolutions:—"With just and paper representation of the minorities and commercial interests."

A very good description, I think, of the sort of representation India got by the Reform Scheme.

* * *

Mussolini has been having an attack of modesty. He has suppressed his "Court Circular", which used to record his movements and daily doings. There will be no more daily announcements of the names of the visitors he receives. He hopes that this will punish the vanity of same people, who are glad to read in the press that they have been given audience by the great man. "As to Signor Mussolini", concludes the decree suppressing the circular "everybody knows that he needs no publicity". He knows how to look after that himself!

* * *

First Scientist: "Do you really believe that there is something which can tell when a man is lying?"

Second Scientist: "I am certain of it".

First Scientist: "Perhaps you have seen one of the instruments".

Second Scientist: "I have—I married one".

WAYFARER.

Notes of the Day.

Adequate Provision.

We are glad a note in the "Chronicle" under the caption "Shocking Neglect" has evoked interest. The correspondent, who sent us details of the tragedy which Bandra witnessed of a poor man "not finding any humanitarian roof under which he could be given medical relief and where he could die like a human being", now sheds more light upon the meagre hospital accommodation at Bandra in a further communication. He says there is a hospital in the place with "indoor accommodation for ten men and ten women." It is so well patronized, the correspondent observes, that it is invariably overcrowded. The owner of the Petrol shop also corroborates the fact that such a hospital exists in a letter to us giving details about the dead man. "He was an aged crippled beggar who for over three months begged for alms on the pavement in front of my shop". Our first correspondent thinks we have drawn wrong inferences from his previous letter. We have done nothing of the kind. We commented upon the inadequate provision for medical relief and asked whether it was not the primary duty of the State to make such adequate provision. The Bandra public would do well to press for it.

A Wise Decision.

The Government of Bombay have taken a wise step in abandoning the Ghataprabha project for the extension of the Gokak canal in the Belgaum and Bijapur districts. The work was estimated to cost nearly 10 crores and would have been one of those gigantic schemes of development which caught the fancy of Baron Lloyd. We hope it is a sign of returning sanity that enables Government to declare that the financial outlay on the scheme will, it is now realised, give the poor return of 2.1 per cent and that they are therefore abandoning it. Another consideration which has induced Government to discard the scheme is interesting. One wishes it had weighed with the authorities in the Mulshi Peta, where the Tatas were allowed to build a dam inspite of the Satyagraha of the people affected. Government say in the present case that 25,000 acres of "good rice land" would have been submerged and that 22,000 persons would have been compelled to move elsewhere. On a minor scale these were just the grievances at Mulshi.

Sleeping Over It.

The Co-operative Credit movement is making a wider appeal to the people of this Presidency but there is no doubt that its progress will be considerably quickened if the officials of the department which controls the Co-operative Credit Societies realise that arbitration in order to be effective and satisfactory to both parties must not be a tardy process. "Sleep over it" was the motto of the great Metternich when confronted with a knotty problem in statecraft. It appears to have been adopted by the Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies and his officials in the case of a dispute between a Housing Society and its tenant which was referred to arbitration by him so early as July 1924 by the Society in question. A year elapsed before the Assistant Registrar could give his award, which happened to be in favour of the tenant. The Society, unwilling to accomodate itself to the prospect of seeing the tenant escape paying rent for the rooms vacated, appealed to the Registrar. He hears the appeal in December 1925, but no decision is yet forthcoming. Meanwhile the Society loses and the tenant remains in doubt whether he will finally not be called upon to pay.

Which Is It?

But is this dilatoriness of a department in an arbitration matter merely a case of slackness in despatch of work or a tribute to red-tape? We hope the Housing and other types of co-operative societies insist upon speedier methods of arbitration in such disputes between the society and the members, otherwise the very purpose of the movement is likely to be injured. We shall be glad to escape in this country the kind of red-tape illustrated in the following example from America. A wounded war veteran, Henry Miller, was suffering from a disorder of the stomach. The surgeon of the military hospital in which he was a patient said his teeth ought to be extracted to remove the stomach trouble. Miller consented provided the Government would give him a new set. The teeth were taken out when higher authority discovered that while it was legal to take out it was illegal to put back and now the unfortunate Miller is left with his toothless gums to ponder over the mysteries of official red-tape.

An Oriental Locarno.

An American writer who wishes his countrymen "to do something fundamentally effective for peace outside Europe" asks them "Where is our Oriental Locarno?" He remarks that there is a four power treaty between America and Britain and France and Japan. "Under this treaty we agree to respect one another's possessions in the Pacific. We do not agree to respect one another. We must not attack Japan's loot, Formosa. We are free to attack Japan. Japan is free to attack us." This is not what distresses the American so much as the absence of an Oriental Locarno "outlawing war between us and Britain and France and Japan in the Oriental region?" This means that having grabbed whatever they could in the Orient, the four Powers should now agree to respect each other's spoils. It is a good thing for the grabbers that the nations of the East like China and India may have to say something about it. The Locarno spirit, whether Occidental or Oriental is not going to come unless the nations of the world agree to return ill gotten territorial goods and inaugurate an era of genuine international equity and fair-play.

"LLOYD'S FOLLY" TO CONTINUE

GUBERNATORIAL APOLOGIA.

SIR L. WILSON'S GROWING ANXIETY.

MYSTERY OF A NEW ENGINEERING REPORT.

The Governor of Bombay, addressing the session of the Bombay Legislative Council yesterday, made a laboured apologia for "Lloyd's Folly" and informed the members of the decision of his Government to carry out the recommendations of the Majority Committee and to proceed with the work of filling in the three blocks, which was already in progress.

Surveying the financial position of the presidency. Sir Leslie lamented the fact that progress in many vital directions was being held up owing to lack of funds and he again entered a strong protest against the Meston settlement and assured the Council that he would leave no stone unturned to see that a more equitable settlement was arrived at with the Government of India.

The Governor began his speech by saying hat it was a matter of congratulation that he year through which they had passed ed been one of steady progress, and had lso been remarkable for some important vents in the political and economical his- ry of the Presidency, namely the removal f the Cotton Excise Duty, which had been o grave a hardship to the Mill Industry f Bombay, as well the passing of the Im- rovement Trust and Major Municipalities cts, both far-reaching in their purpose nd effect. With regard to the agricultural eason which had just come to an end, he hought that it might be said that it had een, on the whole, neither very good nor ery bad. The measures for the relief and revention of famine, including minor irri- ation schemes which had received the cor- ial approval of the Council, were progress- ng satisfactorily.

He was informed that the growing of an mproved variety of cotton seed distributed y the Agricultural Department had, in ujerat alone, been estimated by a distin- uished authority to mean an increase of irty lakhs of rupees annually in the value f the crop in the last few years. Similar valuable results have been reached in the outhern part of the Presidency, with the elp of the Cooperative Cotton Sales Socie- y at Hubli and at Gadag, and the finan- ial gain to the cultivators there was esti- ated at a similar amount. In this con- ection he asked the members to give their ordial and unanimous cooperation to the gricultural Show which he hoped to in- augurate in Poona during the coming sea- on.

AN IMPOSSIBLE POSITION.

Sir Leslie then proceeded to deal with the udget. The working of the administra- ion in the current year would leave them ith a small deficit in the Revenue Ac- unts, which was approximately the same was shown in the Budget Estimates. This d been made possible, in spite of a poor ason which involved us in a loss of reve- e of some 40 lakhs, by a corresponding duction in expenditure. The excess of al expenditure over total revenue would some 60 lakhs; and, though they would ntinue to add to that part of their ba- ces which was ear-marked as the Famine surance Fund, there would be further awal on the balances to meet part of the payment instalment of the pre-Reform bt.

"This position, unsatisfactory as it is," id, Sir Leslie, "has only been reached ter the most severe pruning of the de- rtmental demands that has occurred since 22. No less than 120 lakhs (excluding pro- sals for capital expenditure) has had to cut from the demands of the Departments demands which they considered necessary r their efficiency. We have now arrived t the stage in our provincial progress hich I foreshadowed in my address to you st year, and have begun to live upon the alances which we have laboriously acquired uring the past four years. It is obvious hat this cannot long continue. In the cir- mstances, it is incumbent upon us to do e best we can with the resources at our sposal. Bills will be placed before you r the continuance of the Stamp Act of 22, for the revision of Court Fees, putting into line with other provinces; and a ill for the imposition of Stamp Duty on e transfer of properties in the City of mbay. In estimating the deficit to which have referred, it has been assumed that e Stamp Act, which is at present in force, ill be continued; but we have at present ken no credit for the increased revenues om the other Bills. They will, if they are ccepted by the Council, reduce the deficit, is hoped, by some 25 lakhs.

TAXATION PROPOSALS.

"As has been pointed out on many occa- ions, the incidence of taxation on the eople of the Bombay Presidency is consider- bly higher than that of any other part of ndia, and it is with feelings of the greatest eluctance that the Government brings for- ward any fresh taxation proposals. My olleagues and I are, however, strongly of pinion that it is very necessary to show o the Government of India that we are ndeavouring, by all the means in our power, o meet necessary expenditure; but even hen, we must inevitably be left with a ery considerable deficit, which there is no eans of removing except by a radical cur- ailment of the services which Government t present provides for the people of this residency. After I had been in Bombay or only a few months, I addressed this Hon- urable Council for the first time, and I hen stated that the need for increased xpenditure was undoubted, and expressed he opinion that no satisfactory result could e achieved until there was a readjustment f the financial relations at present existing etween the Government of India and this residency. After a year's further experi- ence of the work of the Presidency, in ad- dressing you last February, I stated that it was a hopeless proposition to expect any Government to meet the demands of natur- ally expanding services with little or no expanding revenue. We have undoubtedly now reached the position which I foreshadow- ed in those remarks, namely, that we can- not possibly, out of the revenue which is left to us by the Government of India, carry out our real duties to the people of the Presidency if advance is to be made and the legitimate needs of the people satisfied. For the last two years or more I have tra- velled all over the Presidency and have seen for myself how necessary it is that increased financial assistance should be given, mainly in connexion with what are known as the nation-building services. To my deep regret, in reply to the ma- jority of the requests made by the local authorities, I have had to say that the financial position of the Presidency admits of no such help; and I can imagine nothing more serious for the future of the Presi- dency than to have to make any radical curtailment of the financial assistance at present given, when, as a matter of fact, a great deal more is urgently required. It has been a very serious matter to have cut as much from the demands of the De- partments as we have done this year. We have endeavoured to cut as little as possible from Departments such as Education and Health, but practically all new items, many of which are really very necessary, have had to be left out.

LITTLE HOPE OF FURTHER RETRENCHMENT.

"This constant refusal of what I would term legitimate and reasonable requests on the part of Municipalities and Local Boards must also be a cause of grave dis- appointment, and must to a certain ex- tent dishearten the efforts of these many gentlemen who are working with such abi- lity and zeal to further the interests of their Municipalities or Districts. Nothing has struck me more, during my tours, than the manner in which gentlemen have so patriotically, and often at great self-sacri- fice, come forward and are so energetical- ly doing their best in the cause of local self-government.

"Government is, at the moment, investi- gating the possibility of further retrench- ment; but it must be understood that any further retrenchment must mean the reduction of establishments, the financial effect of which cannot be felt in the year in which it may be introduced; and I see little hope of making such retrench- ments as will enable us to balance our Budget next year, unless we do, as I have indicated, take the most retrograde step of a drastic reduction in the financial assis- tance to those departments which, to my mind, it is absolutely essential to help still further than we are doing at the mo- ment if we are to have that progress in the Presidency which we all desire.

MESTON SETTLEMENT.

This honourable House has already, in a constitutional manner, drawn attention to the serious financial position of the Presi- dency, when, on the 2nd of March last, on the adjournment of the House, it passed a Resolution dealing with this matter. The Government of Bombay and this Council has been supported, in its claim for a re-adjustment of the financial arrange- ments between Bombay and the Govern- ment of India, by every leading public body in the Presidency, and the justice of our claim is not, and cannot be, de- nied. As Hon. Members are aware the Taxation Enquiry Committee met in Bom- bay and Poona during the past year, and I have some reason for hope that the recom- mendations of that Committee will assist us to some fresh avenues of supply; but our case against the Meston Settlement is so strong that I cannot be- lieve much more time will be allowed to elapse before a reconsideration is given to it, and, therefore, a more just proportion of our own revenues allowed to us for ne- cessary provincial services."

Sir Leslie assured the House that he would leave no stone unturned, to urge on the Secretary of State and the Viceroy the necessity for an immediate investiga- tion and re-settlement of the financial ar- rangements with the Government of India.

The Governor then went on to refer to the Sukkur Barrage and the Back Bay Scheme. With rebard to the Sukkur Bar- rage, Sir Leslie Wilson said:—"I visited Sukkur last December, and I was immense- ly struck with the excellent progress which had been made since I visited the Barrage Works a year before.

It is proposed to advance to this work

(Continued on page 9.)

NO MORE SILENCE

SWARAJISTS IN BOMBAY COUNCIL.

MR. BHOPATKAR ELECTED LEADER.

(By Our Council Representative)

The Budget Session of Bombay Legisla- tive Council opened yesterday, with a great deal of pomp and some ceremony. After the new members had been sworn in the Governor came to the Town Hall in state and was duly received by the Presi- dent with ceremony at the steps and after taking his seat on the dais he immediately began his speech, which was rather a long one and lasted over 35 minutes.

APOLOGY FOR MORE TAXATION.

It was an apology, from beginning to end, for more taxation, measures for which it is the intention of Government to intro- duce in the Council in due course. While the Governor admitted that Bombay was already more heavily taxed than other parts of India, he said "nation building" departments had to be starved and denied adequate finance to the great harm of pub- lic interests. He, therefore, recommended to the members, one of those very many Bills which were rejected by the Council on the last occasion.

He had nothing reassuring to say about "Lloyd's Folly" which had cost the Presi- dency up to this time nearly five crores of rupees although he admitted that the very first visit which he had paid to the works on his arrival in Bombay had convinced him that the greatest care must be exercised with the estimates and the carrying out of the project, and his subsequent visits to those vast works had but increased his anxiety more and more. He admitted the complete failure of the dredger, as anybody could see its work near the Marine Lines Station, and said tenders were now being called for, for filling the basin with dry earth.

Finally he warned the Press not to in- crease the already bad Hindu-Muslim quarrels and thus compel the Government to take stronger measures against the delin- quents.

The speech was a long one and large portion of it was devoted to the jus- tification of new taxation Bills which the members, however, were not in a mood to accept, particularly at a time when crores are being thrown into the sea on wild cat schemes, simply because a strong-headed man takes it into his head, for reasons known only to himself and his advisors, to launch them.

SWARAJISTS BREAK VOW OF SILENCE.

After the Governor's speech questions were answered, and when Mr. Bhopatker put his very first question there were some ironical cheers to mark this termination of the Swarajists of the self-imposed vow of silence by the Swaraj Party. This shows that former Swarajists, but present Res- ponsivists, are going to fight every inch of ground, and they will have good reason to do it. The most interesting questions were of course, those put by Mr. Lalji Naranji about the Back Bay Scheme and other subsidiary works in connection with it. But the answers could not reach the Press Table. The one hour allotted to questions and answers was not enough and they had to stand over till the next day.

Sir H. S. Lawrence then unfolded his Budget in a long speech and the Council then adjourned till 2 p.m. to-day when the Budget discussion will begin.

PANEL OF CHAIRMEN.

The President appointed the following four from a panel of chairmen for the ensuing sessions: Thak- ersaheb of Kerwada, Sardar G. N. Muj- umdar, Mr. B. K. Dalvi and Mr. E. E. Woods. The President also mentioned a number of Acts which had received the as- sent of the Governor-General.

THE SWARAJ PARTY.

MR. BHOPATKER TO LEAD.

A meeting of the Bombay Council Swaraj Party was held on Monday night, Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai presiding. The party decid- ed to appoint Mr. L. B. Bhopatker presi- dent of the Party until his case was consid- ered by the Central Board, which will meet shortly. Dr. M. B. Velker was ap- poined Secretary, in place of Mr. Bhopat- ker, and it was decided to take part in the discussions in the Council as before.

COMMUNAL PARTIES

MR. JINNAH TO LEAD MUSLIMS IN ASSEMBLY?

MALAVIYAJI DESERTS INDEPENDENTS.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 22.

Pandit Malaviya has resigned from the Independent Party to work for the forma- tion of one strong Nationalist Party with a considered policy in the Legislative As- sembly.

I understand that negotiations are pro- ceeding between the party leaders and the Government for the allotment of a day to discuss the South African Indian posi- tion. It is very likely that Sir Alexander Muddiman will make an announcement be- fore Wednesday. The discussion will pro- bably take place on Saturday, failing which it will be held on the 3rd March.

PARTIES ON COMMUNAL BASIS.

Meanwhile the party forces are getting scattered after the recent debacle over the Frontier Reforms question. I learn that the Muslims are determined to form a party of their own and that Mr. Jinnah is being confidently looked up to for leader- ship. If this is to actually happen then the Hindus among the Independent Party including Pandit Malaviya might have to seriously reconsider their position. So far, however, the Swarajists as a party have been able to withstand the attempts of some to divide their ranks although Syed Murtaza Sahib has definitely left the party after moving the Frontier Resolution.

RAILWAY BUDGET DEMANDS.

Pandit Motilal Nehru has wired all those Swarajists members who are not present in Delhi to hurry up to their post of duty and save what would otherwise result in national disgrace. His party decision to vote against every demand under the Rail- way Budget is meeting with general appro- val although the Independents are looking askance at it. The only item on which the Independents could buck up at it with courage was in respect of the Railway Board in order to mark their displeasure at the appointment of non-Indian as Finan- cial Commissioner of Railways. But the party strength is so hopeless at present that the combination of the Swarajists and the Independents in the same lobby may not result in victory for the non-officials even on this one demand.

"ONE STRONG NATIONALIST PARTY"

DELHI, Feb. 22.

Pandit Malaviya in resigning his mem- bership of the Independent Party states "the interests of the country imperatively demand that all Nationalists who are agreed or may agree about the goal we wish imme- diately to reach should combine to form one strong Nationalist Party with a considered poli y and plan of work for the early at- tainment of the goal. I have decided to work for the establishment of such a party and I think I shall better be able to do so if I do not belong to either of the two parties which exists at present in the Assembly."

A meeting of some members of the In- dependent Party including Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar, Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Ven- katapathi Raju, Mr. K. C. Neogy, and Doctor Lohokare will be held to-night at the Raisina to discuss the desirability of forming a strong Nationalist Party in the Assembly.—A. P.

BUDGET AT A GLANCE

	BUDGET 1925-26 (REVISED.)	BUDGET 1926-27 (ESTIMATES.)
	(IN LAKHS.)	
Normal Revenue ..	14,17	14,51
,, Expenditure ..	14,58	15,21
Normal Deficit ..	41	70
Less Extraordinary Non-recurring Receipts ..	36	10
Actual Deficit ..	5	60

FIVE YEARS COMPARISON

(IN LAKHS)

	Rev.	Exp.	Deficit or Surplus.
1921-22 ..	13,17	14,84	—1,67
1922-23 ..	14,12	13,11	+1,01
1923-24 ..	14,26	13,39	+87
1924-25 ..	14,38	13,39	+99
1925-26 ..	14,53	14,58	—5
1926-27 ..	14,61	15,21	—60

FRESH BURDEN ON TAXPAYER.

BOMBAY'S DEFICIT BUDGET.

FOUR CRORES OF TAINTED MONEY.

ANOTHER CRORE FOR SUKKUR BARRAGE.

The Budget of the Bombay Presidency was placed before the Legislative Council yesterday. The revised figures for 1925-26 show an actual deficit of five lakhs, after allowing for Extraordinary non-recurring Receipts amounting to 36 lakhs.

The estimates for the ensuing yearshow an actual deficit of 60 lakhs, after allowing for non-Recurring Receipts amounting to ten lakhs.

Twenty lakhs has been provided for work on the Back Bay Scheme during the year.

A crore of rupees is to be advanced from the balances to finance the work on the Sukkur Barrage.

To meet the deficit of Rs. 60 lakhs taxation will be levied in the form of increased fees on Transfer of Property, the continuance of the Stamps Act of 1922 and the re-introduction of the Court Fees Bill.

BUDGET FEATURES.

The current year opened with a balance of Rs. 636 lakhs of which Rs. 144 lakhs were allotted to the Famine Insurance Fund. Deducting Rs. 62 lakhs as Loan Balances, Rs. 430 lakhs was the true cur- rent balance, exclusive of the Development transactions. The new year 1926-27 is expected to open with a balance of Rs. 602 lakhs, including Rs. 194 lakhs as Famine Insurance Fund, Rs. 57 lakhs, as Loan Bal- ances, and Rs. 351 lakhs as true Current Balance.

The revised figures of normal revenue and expenditure for the current year are Rs. 14,17 lakhs and Rs. 14,58 lakhs respec- tively giving a normal deficit of Rs. 41 lakhs Deducting the non-recurring receipt of Rs. 36 lakhs, the actual deficit is Rs. 5 lakhs. For the ensuing year the nor- mal revenue and expenditure exclusive of Development transactions are budgetted at Rs. 14,51 lakhs and Rs. 15,21 lakhs respec- tively, giving a deficit of Rs. 70 lakhs. But Rs. 10 lakhs is expected as a non-recurring assignment from the Government of India which will reduce the deficit to Rs. 60 lakhs. Of the revenue of Rs. 14,51 lakhs, Excise is expected to realise Rs. 4,35.4 lakhs against Rs. 4,46.0 lakhs during the current year.

Government intend to borrow Rs. 353.48 lakhs next year. Of this Rs. 70 lakhs will be lent to the Bombay Municipality; Rs. 50 lakhs to the Improvement Trust; Rs. 80 lakhs are intended for the Develop- ment Department; 62.13 lakhs for the Sukkur Barrage in addition to Rs. 105 lakhs which are to be utilised for the same pur- pose from the balances; Rs. 26 lakhs for irrigation projects and Rs. 65.34 lakhs for works already in progress.

As regards the Back Bay Government have decided to carry out the majority re- commendation of the Development Sub- Committee and fill in sections 1, 2 and 8, which will result in a total loss of Rs. 3 crores on the entire scheme. Government have provided Rs. 20 lakhs in the next year's budget to meet the interest and sink- ing fund on this fund.

In order to meet the deficit of Rs. 60 lakhs Government proposes to levy new taxa- tion by introducing a Bill for increased tax- ation on the Transfer of Property restrict- ed next year only to the city of Bombay, by continuing the Stamp Act of 1922 and by re-introducing the Court Fees Bill.

FINANCE MEMBERS' STATEMENT.

Introducing the Budget Estimates for 1926-27, Sir Henry Lawrence, Finance Mem- ber, said a considerable section of the thinking public was at present impressed with pessimistic apprehensions of the future; and I have no doubt that these forebodings would be placed before the House with the emphasis and the eloquence to which this House was accustomed. He had studied these views in the public press and in consultation with various gentle- fronted with serious difficulties, he would no one could deny that they were con- fronted with serious difficulties, he would ask the House to believe that this Presi- dency had successfully emerged from periods of danger and depression in the recent past which had been more critical.

Proceeding to outline the Budget in de- tail, Sir Henry said:—In my speech intro- ducing the Budget of 1923-24, I gave a sum nary of the programme of development which we then had in view: and the House will remember that this sum represented 30 crores of expenditure on the develop- ment of Bombay and 30 crores for the deve- lopment of the Presidency in irrigation. We have curtailed the programme of the development of Bombay very largely.

I then stated that on the housing of the working classes in Bombay we propose to spend 9 crores. The demand for accommo- dation appears to have fallen off so greatly that we have cut down down the programme from 50,000 tenements to 16,000 and from 9 crores to 3½ crores: and have now practically completed this smaller scheme.

In regard to the Suburban Development: I mentioned the figure of 12 crores. By the curtailment of our operations we are now reducing this figure to under 3 crores.

BACK BAY SCHEME.

In regard to the Back Bay Reclamation for which 8½ crores were then estimated, by a similar curtailment (which will be explained in greater detail later) we will reduce our liability from 8½ crores to 6.1/3 crores. All these figures are exclusive of interest. Thus we have reduced these com- mitments by 17 crores from 30 to 13.

The capital liabilities of the Develop- ment Department up to the end of the year 1926-27 are estimated at Rs. 14,38 lakhs. This figure is inclusive of interest. Its total debt charges in 1926-27 will be 88½ lakhs. Of these 46 lakhs will be paid from revenue: 20 lakhs out of this amount come from the general revenues and repre- sent the interest and sinking Fund on the estimated loss of 3 crores on the Back Bay Reclamation.

The pre-Reform irrigation debt amounts to 801 lakhs which, under the Devolution Rules, is not to be redeemed, but on which we pay interest at a very favourable rate amounting to 32 lakhs a year.

On the Sukkur Barrage, the total esti- mated cost is shown at nearly 18 crores. The repayment programme anticipates large receipts from the sale of land, and this programme is still under consideration. Expenditure on other Irrigation Works amounts to 208 lakhs, and the programme now contemplates an- other 217 lakhs; and we have arrang- ed with the Government of India to repay this sum by equated payments both of prin- cipal and of interest on a 60 years' basis.

There is a further debt for other pur- poses, mostly for Civil Works, amounting to 336 lakhs for which provision has been similarly made for repayment in 30 equated annual payments.

HELP TO LOCAL BODIES.

In addition to these Provincial obliga- tions, Local Bodies in Bombay by April, 1927, will have taken, through the Govern- ment of Bombay, advances from the Gov- ernment of India, amounting to:—

	Crores.
Port Trust	2.56
Improvement Trust	5.06
Bombay Municipality	8.19
	15.81

Arrangements have been made with these bodies for the repayment of these loans, in each case in 30 years, and the necessary provision has been made by these bodies with effect from the current year.

I come now to the finances for which this House is responsible on the revenue and expenditure accounts of the ordinary ad- ministration.

The Current Year (1925-26) opened with a balance of 636 lakhs of which 144 lakhs are allotted to the Famine Insurance Fund. 62 lakhs should be deducted as loan balances, and the remainder 430 lakhs was our true current balance. These figures are exclusive of Development transactions.

A BALANCE OF 602 LAKHS.

We expect to open the new year 1926-27 with a balance of 602 lakhs composed as follows:—

	Lakhs.
Famine Insurance Fund	194
Loan Balances	57
True Current Balance	351

We shall open the next year with a balance of Rs. 351 lakhs excluding the Famine Fund of Rs. 194 lakhs and tem- porary surplus loan money of 57 lakhs. Our budgetted normal revenue for 1926-27 is Rs. 1,451 lakhs and our expenditure Rs. 1,521 lakhs. The normal deficit would therefore be Rs. 70 lakhs. But we are to receive from the Government of India non- recurring assignments of nearly Rs. 10 lakhs next year. Our actual deficit on the Revenue Account therefore will be about Rs. 60 lakhs. Over and above this deficit we propose to utilise our balances to the extent of 189 lakhs and thus reduce our borrowings. Rs. 103 lakhs of this are for the Sukkur Barrage and the Rs. 57 lakhs of surplus loan money referred to above are also to be spent on loan works. The remaining Rs. 29 lakhs of this sum of Rs. 189 lakhs are to be used in paying back the annual instalment of the Provincial Loan Account. The closing balance at the end of 1926-27 is therefore estimated to be Rs. 159 lakhs excluding the Famine Fund which will have risen to Rs. 234 lakhs.

If we examine the figures we find that in the three years from April 1922 to April 1925 we raised our reserve balances from two crores to 5½ crores.

The affairs of twenty million people were administered from a revenue of 14 crores, and a crore and a quarter of rupees was set aside each year. I submit, Sir, that this is no mean achievement.

IRRIGATION WORKS.

Let us consider on what foundations the future progress of the Presidency primarily depends.

The best defences against famine are (a) Irrigation and (b) Industrial Enter- prise. Up to the end of 1924-25 we have spent over 16 crores to provide Irrigation: while Industrial enterprise has grown up

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WANTED A HUMANIZATION.

PROFITEERING BY RAILWAYS CONDEMNED.

SIR. C. INNES' BUDGET TORN TO PIECES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Feb. 22.

Perhaps the most striking impression one gathered from to-day's discussion of the Railway Budget in the Assembly was its contrast with the dull uniformed debate that took place in the House of the "Elders" on Saturday. There Sir Charles Innes had a most easy task, but in the Assembly he faced for seven hours numerous onslaughts and his notes piled up to such an extent that when he rose at 5-30 to reply to the debate his task was a heavy one. With that grip, however, over his subject which he always displays he rolled on from one point to another with perfect ease in replying to the various points raised by over two dozen members who had preceded him. A whole army of railway officials had been summoned for the day. As if Sir Charles Innes and Mr. Sim were not enough, Sir Clement Hindlay, Chief Commissioner and Mr. Maymam, Director of Finance were sworn in to-day. The other official members had a holiday. They know that no voting was to take place and they devoted their energies either in disposing of their departmental files or in holiday-making (this applies to provincial members). At any rate, unlike the other days, the official benches were empty and Sir Charles Innes and other Railway members had ample space to spread their huge files and numerous blue books.

SIR BASIL'S LUCK.

Sir Alexander Muddiman was absent throughout the day and Sir Basil Blackett who was not altogether disinterested walked in just towards the close of the sitting to gather from Sir Charles Innes' reply all that had preceded him. Indeed, Sir Basil Blackett is a lucky man for he is getting this year over six crores of contributions to his general exchequer. On this point divergent opinion was expressed. Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar held the contribution justified, though the purpose for which it might be used could be definitely laid down hereafter. Mr. Shunmukam Chetty was backed by Sir Charles Innes in stating that as soon as possible this contribution be done away with to enable the Railways to use all their surplus to reduce the rates and improve the services. Sir Sivaswamy Iyer and Mr. Rangachariar were deeply concerned as to why the first Assembly had been left out of praise. Sir Charles Innes rectified that omission. Mr. Rangachariar, Mr. Willson, Mr. Ranga Iyer and Mr. B. Das pressed the claim of inland water transport, but the Commerce Member dismissed it by stating that this was a transferred subject. Sir Sivaswami Iyer and Mr. Jamnadas made Sir Charles Innes announce that the Secretary of State's relaxation of his power of sanction had meant that from twelve and a half lakhs and twenty lakhs the Government of India's power of sanction has been raised to expenses of projects costing up to one and a half crores. This was greeted with applause.

CAUSES OF PROSPERITY.

Mr. Rangachariar, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, and Mr. Rama Iyengar made the Commerce Member feel uncomfortable by showing that the prosperity was not due really to efficient management but to other causes, such as good harvest, cheap labour, exchange, fall in prices and concealed capital. Sir Charles Innes did not attempt to reply to this criticism.

Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai surprised the House for behaving as a selfish businessman. Now that the cotton Excise Duty has been suspended and coal freights reduced, he thought every thing was alright with the Railway administration and even launched an unjustified attack on Sir Narasimha Sarma which Mr. Gyaparsad Singh, and Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed showed was baseless, because the Acworth Committee itself wanted a lawyer to be the chairman of the body. Of course the criticism against the body being made advisory had the hearty support of the non-official benches. Sir Charles also surprised the House by stating that the Rates Committee was not to suggest reduction in rates but only to remove public delusion that the Railway Board had been manipulating the rates to the benefit of the foreign capitalist and export trade.

USE OF PRIVATE CONTRACTOR.

Finally, Sir Charles Innes was rightly provoked by Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar to state whether or not his objection to State management three years ago was wrong. Sir Charles Innes, concluding, paid a glowing and unreserved tribute to the great assistance and co-operation he had received from both the first and the second Assembly in all his measures. This was all the more striking, as he is the only member on the official benches to-day who has been a member both of the first and the second Assembly ever since it was constituted. Mr. Willson and Mr. Cocke, representing vested interests, were satisfied by the assurance of Sir Charles that the private contractor would be used more often in future; the Assembly members will have to be watchful of this development.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

General discussion on the Railway Budget was the business before the Assembly when it met this morning. The representation of the Railway Board was specially strengthened by swearing-in to-day of Sir Clement Hindley, Chief Commissioner of Railways, and Mr. Haymen, Director of Finance, Railway Board. Non-official benches were again thin. The public galleries had a fairly large number of visitors.

Replying to Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya, Sir Denys Bray regretted that it would not be in the public interest to make a statement regarding the roads and railways projected in the Frontier. The approximate mileage of metalled roads in the trans-border area was 280.

Answering Mr. Ghose, Mr. Burdon said a despatch of the Secretary of State had been received about certain subjects discussed by the Anglo-Indian deputation. The question of the position of the Anglo-Indians in the Indian Medical Department and the question of employment of Anglo-Indian women in the Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service in India were among the questions discussed in the despatch.—A. P.

RESULTS OF PLENTIFUL CROP.

Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar wondered whether the good results of the Railway Budget were due really to a plentiful crop or to the effective management of the railways. He was not satisfied with the growth of the working expenses. The figures in respect of betterment and improvement continued to show a sad tale, for the money allotted was not spent. Money spent on repair and improvement of property was more economical. The speaker emphasised the need for Indianisation of the services.

Colonel Gidney congratulated the Railway Member on the sound position disclosed by their budget. He urged in the interests of all employees, whether Indian or Anglo-Indian, that Committees be attached to various railways on which employees be represented to consider questions affecting employees.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN FREIGHT URGED.

Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai, (Ahmedabad Millowners' Association), whileappreciating the reduction of coal freight hoped that continued prosperity of railways would permit further reduction in freights and also fares. The speaker did not think reduction in freights would work out ten per cent. It would be eight per cent all round. Ahmedabad would benefit less than other stations. Government should not waste money by setting up an advisory body in the Rates Committee. He did not wish to cast a reflection on Sir Narasimha Sarma, but felt that the Chairmanship of the body should have gone to a shrewd business man. (laughter) (Dr. Willson: hear, hear). Mr. Kasturbhai asked for proper representation of Bombay opinion.

Mr. Harchandrai Vishandas asked what Government had to say about the Karachi-Cawnpore Railway which had been under discussion for so long. He also drew attention to the lack of communication in Sind.

PRIVATE CONTRACTORS.

Mr. Cocke held that considering the country's railway system the extension of railways had not been adequate. There was a vast field for improvement and they could spend more than 22 crores proposed to be spent for next year but to do this Government should resort to a system of tenders and ask private contractors to undertake work of construction.

Mr. Cocke further warned them against serious inroads on the railway reserve which was a small one. As for Indianisation he found that since, 1914-15(?) the number of Indians had increased to the extent of 107 thousand men while during the period only 1,700 Europeans and 1,700 Anglo-Indians had been appointed as additional hands. That was creditable. (Voices: "Oh.").

Mr. Cocke: I don't think it is suggested that Indian railways can be run without considerable measure of European supervision.

Mr. Chamanlal and others: Why not?

Mr. Cocke hoped that Government would not retard railway development by sending away experienced men.

Mr. Shunmukham Chetty was not very enthusiastic about the contribution to the General Exchequer for it must hamper the railway extension. He did not like taxation on communication. Railways should be judged not by their net profit but by their efficient service and the cost of their service.

PLEA FOR GREATER CONTROL.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar declined to join the chorus of congratulations to the Commerce Member but congratulated the Assembly on having proved that Sir Charles Innes, when he opposed State management three years ago, was wrong and that now he had admitted by his tribute to the Assembly that democratic assemblies could manage the railways. This sense of responsibility shewn by Assembly would, he hoped, move Sir Charles Innes who was the senior member of the bureaucracy to stand for greater control for the Assembly over the General Budget. (Hear, hear"). He also hoped that State management had now passed through the experimental stage. The speaker did not agree with Mr. Shunmukham Chetty that there should be no tax on communications. He condemned the railway policy in respect of district boards who had lakhs locked up in securities waiting helplessly because the Railway Board would not assist them with expert advise for expending money for local railway development. His own district had over a crore of rupees locked up in Government securities.

Mr. Willson reminded Mr. Rangaswami that Sir Charles Innes had stated last year that by the separation of railway finance his biggest objection to State management had disappeared. Commenting on the reductions in the rates and fares, the speaker said he was opposed to frittering away the resources on insignificant benefits. Their aim should be development of traffic and increase in facilities. The case of

(Continued on page 10.)

TO SAVE DOG'S LIFE.

HEROIC EFFORTS OF A BOATMAN.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

The story of heroic efforts to save the life of a pet dog figures in the account of experience given by a boatswain, Henry Batchelor, the sole survivor of the crew of the "Cardigan Castle", describing the hopelessness of the crew when the trawler was wrecked and the only lifeboat broke its painter and drifted away in intense darkness.

SOFT, FLUFFY OBJECT.

Batchelor dived and struck out in the direction of the drifting boat and sank twice in trying to take off his sea-boots. Ultimately, he rose again and felt a soft and fluffy object, apparently the Captain's "Pom" washed overboard. Batchelor seized the dog with his teeth and thereafter struggled desperately to reach the boat drifting further from the trawler. Finally, he caught it up and wriggled himself aboard and baled out water under which the boat was sinking. He tucked the dog under his jersey to keep it warm. It was raining hard, a gale was blowing heavily and big seas occasionally made the dog cry.

"The Cardigan Castle" in the meantime disappeared. Batchelor was on the point of collapse as the result of cold, hunger and thirst but tried to keep up his spirit by singing "I'm alone." He was picked up when he thought he was about to die.—Reuter's Special.

FOR PEDESTRIANS' SAFETY.

CONTRIVANCE TO PREVENT MOTOR ACCIDENTS.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Vienna.—A new contrivance to prevent motor cars from running over pedestrians was demonstrated to the press by its inventor Jakob Singer. It consists of a network of India rubber ropes as wide as the car and fixed in front of it.

The police forbade experiments with a living person so a wooden doll was weighted with iron to 120 pounds with movable limbs and this was at first used successfully. Subsequently, a workman obligingly allowed himself to be run down and was caught in the net.—Reuter's Special.

FRENCH FINANCE BILL.

SENATE PASSES PAYMENTS TAX REJECTED BY CHAMBER.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Paris.—The Finance Committee of the Senate has adopted a tax on exports passed by the Chamber and rejected the motion to send back the Finance Bill to the Chamber with a request to make up differences between sums voted and those required for the Treasury.

The Committee then at the request of the Government adopted by 22 votes with 8 abstentions the tax on payments which the Chamber has rejected.—Reuter.

BILL PASSED.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

Paris.—The Finance Committee of the Senate has passed the whole of the Finance Bill. The taxation voted by the Committee is as follows:—

Firstly 1600 million francs already voted by the Chamber and secondly 3385 million francs which the Government submitted to the Chamber and afterwards asked the Senate Committee to restore, making a total of 4,985 million francs. The Minister of Finance will now ask the Chamber to vote 400 million francs from the increase of Customs duties but he need not ask for legislative sanction to take over 200 million francs resulting from the sale of old stock. Thus 5,585 million francs which M. Doumer regards as necessary for balancing the budget in 1926 should be assured.—Reuter.

CARGO IMPORTS TO CHINA.

CUSTOMS COMMISSIONER'S ORDER.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Canton.—The Commissioner of Customs has decided that imports and exports of cargo shall cease until the Canton Strike Committee refrains from interfering with cargo between ships and the shore.—Reuter

FIRE AT NAIROBI.

LARGE PRINTING PRESS BURNT TO ASHES.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Nairobi.—The most serious fire in the history of Nairobi occurred on Saturday night when four blocks of buildings in Government Road, the main thoroughfare of the town, were gutted.

The flames jumped a twenty feet lane at the back and burned out over a hundred yards of buildings in Hardinge Street including the Swift Press, printers and publishers of "The Kenya Observer," a daily and a weekly newspaper, also "The Farmers Journal", a weekly.—Reuter's Special.

AUSTRALIAN BUSH FIRES SPREADING.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Sydney.—A message from Wagga says that five bush fires have now linked up and are burning along front of a hundred miles, threatening a large area of valuable mountain timber and a number of sheep and cattle in the Tumbarumba mountain. —Reuter.

ZANZIBAR GOVERNMENT.

CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES.

NAIROBI, Jany. 9.

The official "Gazette" of the Government of Zanzibar contains the draft of a decree which provides for the institution of Legislative and Executive Councils for the island. Under the provisions of the decree, the British Resident will preside over the Legislative Council, while the Chief Secretary, the Attorney General, and the Treasurer will be "ex-officio" members. Additional official members may be appointed, and a maximum of six non-official members, the latter to be appointed by the Sultan on the advice of the British Resident. The term of service for unofficial members will be three years. The Sultan will preside over the deliberations of the Executive Council, the other members being the British Resident, Chief Secretary, Attorney-General, and Treasurer. Provision is made for the addition of other official members, and for obtaining the advice of others on special occasions by summoning them for the purpose.

BARON LLOYD.

SUFFERING FROM ULCERATED THROAT.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Cairo.—Baron Lloyd is still ill suffering from ulcerated throat and he has cancelled this week's engagements.—Reuter.

INFLUX OF ASIATICS.

AUSTRALIAN MISSIONARY'S PROTEST

LONDON, Feb. 22.

Melbourne.—Rev. Patou who is a missionary in New Hebrides for 34 years says that the French are importing Asiatics on a wholesale scale to their Pacific possessions and that the Australians must protest against it or be forced to abandon the White Australia policy.—Reuter.

M'LLE LENGLEN.

NO MORE SINGLES ON RIVIERA.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

Paris.—Mlle Lenglen who is reported to be suffering from heart trouble states she has definitely decided on doctor's orders, not to play any more singles on the Riviera this season. Her next meeting with Miss Helen Wills will be in June when they meet in the International Championships at the Sporting Club de Paris.—Reuter's Special.

RELEASED ON BAIL.

COUNTESS CATHCART IN NEW YORK

LONDON, Feb. 22.

New York.—Countess Cathcart has been released from Ellis Island for ten days under a personal bond for 500 dollars. She landed at New York at midnight.—Reuter.

BENGAL SWARAJISTS.

DECIDE TO ATTEND COUNCIL MEETING.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 23

At a meeting of the Swarajists held this morning it was finally decided to attend the Legislative Council meeting from to-day. It is understood that negotiations for a compromise had fairly advanced and a draft had already been prepared for this purpose.—A. P.

EXPLORING AVENUES FOR SETTLEMENT.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 22.

After the admission of the resolution for the removal of Kumar Shibshekareshwar Roy from the office of the President of the Bengal Legislative Council, the Swarajist and Independent members following the decision arrived at on Friday at their joint meeting attended to-day's meeting of the Council and took part in the proceedings. The chair was occupied for some time by the Deputy President while the President and several members belonging to all parties were discussing the ways and means of arriving at a settlement of the recent incident.—A.P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Lt.-Colonel R. F. S. Beyts lunched at Government House, Bombay, on Sunday last.

Lady Wilson attended the prize distribution in connection with Baby Week, on Sunday last.

The Governor of Bombay drove in State to the Legislative Council Hall and addressed the Council yesterday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson gave a Dance at Government House last night.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson were present at the Final of the Rajpipla Handicap Polo Tournament (The Rajpipla Cup), yesterday and Lady Wilson presented the Cup to the winning team. The Maharaja of Rajpipla was 'At Home' on the Polo Ground.

BALLARD ROAD SCHEME.

NOT TO BE ABANDONED OR MODIFIED.

CORPORATION ADOPTS COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

At its meeting on Monday, the Bombay Municipal Corporation resumed the discussion on the adoption of the report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the Ballard Road Scheme. Mr. Joseph Baptista was in the chair.

Mr K. F. Nariman in opening the discussion said that in view of the recent disclosures in connection with the Back Bay Reclamation, they would be all the wiser in not accepting official estimates and figures. It would be very risky and unsafe to decide upon the advisability or otherwise of proceeding with the Scheme merely on the estimates of the officials who were generally optimistic about their schemes. He would not say that the officials deliberately misled them, but their experience ought to convince them that generally they were many times wrong.

The Committee had not threshed out the question fully; they only told them that if the Scheme was abandoned immediately the loss would be Rs. 77 lakhs. What they wanted to know was the possible total loss that the Corporation would have to suffer if the Scheme were completed and whether the scheme could be modified so as to reduce the loss.

MOTION FOR SUSPENSION OF SCHEME.

He moved:—"That in view of the past experience that the officials estimates and figures with regard to all development schemes have turned out to be inaccurate and misleading both in the Government and in the Corporation, the Corporation is of opinion that the estimates and figures prepared by the executive with regard to the Ballard Road Scheme be tested by independent experts and the opinion of the Corporation with regard to the Scheme be suspended pending such independent inquiry."

Mr. B. T. Desai in seconding the amendment said that the Scheme was the outcome of the spirit of gambling in land that was the craze of a certain set of officials. As such, the Corporation ought strongly to oppose that tendency on the part of their officials, and not proceed with the Scheme. The Committee had hurled an empty threat by saying that a loss of Rs. 77 lakhs would result from the immediate abandonment. He asked the House not to be frightened by it.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai supported Mr. Nariman's amendment.

Mr. P J Murzban opposed the adoption of the Report, and moved a rider to Mr. Nariman's amendment that the question of acquisition, demolition and dishousing of people be suspended pending the inquiry.

COMMISSIONER PLEADS FOR APPROVAL OF SCHEME.

The Commissioner in replying to the criticism said that the story of dishousing 7,000 people was all fiction, the actual number of people so dishoused being only one-tenth of that number. The facts and figures with regard to the Scheme were all placed before the Committee and yet if they complained about the information, he believed the members of the Committee must thank themselves for it. As regards the suggestion that the estimates were wrong, he made bold to say that the estimates were correct, as correct they could be within Rs. 10,000. There was nobody who could tell just then what money the Scheme would bring them. He was positive that the executive was right and its estimates were made with a considerable accuracy. He believed that if they proceeded with the Scheme they would get more value for they money than if they abandoned it.

Mr. B. N. Gamadia scathingly condemned the policy of the Municipal Executive in dishousing such a large number of citizens without any housing provision for them. "I am sorry to say," continued Mr. Gamadia, "but the fact is that the Englishman is a bird of passage, he has no sympathy with our poor people."

At this stage closure was applied and Mr. R. S. Asawale replied to the criticism levelled against his proposition adopting the Committee's Report.

Mr. Nariman's amendment was then put to the vote and declared lost. On a poll being taken it was found that 22 voted for it while 33 voted against it.

BALLARD SCHEME TO CONTINUE.

The original proposition of Mr. Asawale was then declared to have been carried which adopted the Committee's report which was of opinion that it was not advisable to abandon or modify the scheme at such an advanced stage and recommended that as far as possible the dishoused tenants of the Ballard Road Scheme paying a rent of Rs. 20 or less be helped through the agency of the Development Department or the Improvement Trust.

PROTEST AGAINST STAMP DUTY.

The Corporation then went on to discuss the requisition signed by five members to call an urgent meeting for protesting against the Bill to further amend the Indian Stamp Act of 1899 which was recently published in the Government Gazette. The Bill aimed at levying taxation in the form of a stamp duty on the transfers of property in the city.

Mr. H. P. Mody moved:—

"That the Corporation regret that Government should have undertaken to introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Stamp Act 1899 as published in the Government Gazette of the 13th February 1926, the objects and reasons of which are to levy taxation in the form of a Stamp Duty on transfers of property in the city of Bombay and request the President to convey to Government their emphatic protest against a Bill which seeks to deprive the Bombay Municipality of a source of revenue which under the scheduled taxes rules, belongs to it and introduces the most novel and objectionable principle of taxing the city exclusively for the benefit of the provincial revenue."

Mr. K. F. Nariman in a long speech seconded the resolution.

ONLY WAY TO RAISE MONEY FOR PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Mr. R. A. Gole in opposing the resolution said that if they could persuade Government to embody in the Bill that they would reserve the revenue so derived for compulsory primary education in the city, he saw no reason to oppose Government. He could very well understand the anxiety of propertied classes to see that they were not burdened with additional taxation. Any increase in general tax or other tax would be transferred to the poor, but this increase of Stamp Duty on transfer of property could not be shifted and as such was the only proper way of meeting the demand of the rest of compulsory primary education.

The resolution was carried, 43 voting for it, Mr. Gole being the only dissenting member.

The Corporation adjourned to Thursday next.

TRIPLE MURDER

LANDHOLDER "DISGUSTED WITH LIFE".

KILLS TWO CHILDREN ALSO HIMSELF.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 22.

A tragedy of an unusual nature took place in the Baranoshi Ghosh Street, North Calcutta, yesterday where Pravas Chandra Sinha, a landholder, is alleged to have killed his seven-year old son Sankar and five-year old daughter Chhaya by vadmixstering potassium cyanide in milk and put an end to his own life by taking a quantity of the drug. A third child Ali who was also a victim of poison is lying in a critical condition in the hospital.

Mr. Sinha who is described as a staunch Swarajist and a student of chemistry is reported to have courted imprisonment during the Non-Co-operation days. It is stated that he has left a letter in his own handwriting to the effect that he was committing the 'crime' because he was disgusted with life and had lost faith in God, and that he purchased the drug himself from a local chemist. That the act was premeditated appears to be apparent from the fact that he sent his wife to her parents' house on the day previous.—A.P.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

DECCAN SABHA DEMANDS THOROUGH INVESTIGATION.

POONA, Feb. 22.

The Council of the Deccan Sabha has passed a resolution demanding a thorough investigation into the working of the different activities of the Development Department by a committee of independent non-official experts, suspension of reclamation work until the results of such enquiry being entrusted to the charge of a popular Minister.

In regard to the Indian position in South Africa the Sabha's Council requests the Government of India to ask the Imperial Government to advise His Majesty to veto the Colour Bar Bill and expresses the hope that the Government of India will press for the removal of all racial discrimination against Indians from the Asiatic Bill.

While the Sabha welcomes the decision to appoint an Agricultural Commission it hopes that the personnel will be such as to inspire public confidence and will include representatives of Deccan agriculturists and that the terms of reference will be wide enough to include questions like land tenure, land assessment, sub-division of land and irrigation grievances.—A.P.

BENGAL DETENUES.

BURMA GOVERNMENT ONLY AN AGENT.

RANGOON, Feb. 22.

Enquiry in connection with the report published by "Forward" about the Bengal detenues in Mandalay jail shows that the Government of Burma's position in respect of these detenues is that of an Agent of the Government of Bengal. The Government of Burma is not responsible for the rules framed relating to the allowances granted to these prisoners or to the condition under which they are detained.

The Government of Bengal, it is understood, make no contributions towards the celebration of their religious festival by prisoners detained in Bengal itself.—A.P.

DELAMERE NOT TO RESIGN.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

Nairobi.—As a result of the representations made by a meeting held on Saturday of the elected members of the legislature, Earl Delamere has decided not to resign unless he is definitely requested by his constituents.—Reuter.

RISE OF JAPANESE YEN.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Tokyo.—Owing to a rapid rise of the yen the Government has decided to suspend further shipments of specie to America.—Reuter.

"LLOYD'S FOLLY" TO CONTINUE.

(Continued from page 7.)

from our balances a sum of about a crore of rupees—a procedure which enables us to earn an additional 2 per cent., and I am sure the Council will agree that no better use could be found for our surplus balances.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION.

Coming to the question, which is causing and very rightly causing considerable anxiety in the minds of the people," namely, the Back Bay Reclamation Seneme, he said:—"Very shortly after my arrival in Bombay, I made a very close inspection of this work. I lay no claim to being an Engineer, but, looking at the whole scheme from an ordinary layman's point of view, I will confess that I then felt that the greatest care must be exercised to ensure that the estimates, both as regards time and expenditure, were not exceeded. In a scheme such as this, time is the essential factor, for, when any scheme is to be financed from borrowed capital and borrowed interest on that capital, any under-estimate of the time necessary to complete the scheme must involve a most serious increase in expenditure. On occasions too numerous to mention, I have visited the work, and again I confess to an increasing anxiety, each visit, as to the future.

BUCHANAN'S WRONG ESTIMATES.

"The results of the first season's working were, to my mind, very disappointing, but Sir George Buchanan, in a personal interview I had with him, assured me that the dredger had not had a fair trial, and he was strongly against basing any estimate upon the results obtained up to then. He anticipated that the next year's working would be far more favourable, and suggested that the results should be awaited. It is, however, an unfortunate fact that the next year's working showed even worse results than the first. The figures were placed before the Sub-Committee 7 days after receipt from the Chief Engineer. My Hon. colleague, the Hon. Member, General Department, has throughout shared my anxiety, and entirely agreed with me that the fullest enquiry into the present position was not only desirable but necessary.

"It is, in the opinion of Government of paramount importance that we should proceed with great caution and obtain every available expert opinion—at the same time avoiding any idea that the position is worse than actual figures prove. We have already been able to secure an independent opinion from an Engineer whose name is well known to every one—Sir Alexander Gibb. Unfortunately, after presenting his Report, he has had to leave Bombay, and we are unable to utilise his Report without further reference to him with regard to certain figures and statements, on which more detailed examination appears necessary. His Report, however, confirms Government in the decision at which we have arrived, that it is certainly necessary to complete Block 8 as soon as possible, and to proceed with Blocks 1 and 2 in the most economical manner. My honourable colleague will deal with all details when the vote for the Development Department comes before this Council, and I cannot hope, except at great length, to put all the results of the many consultations of Government before Hon. Members.

THE ALTERNATIVES.

"To put it is shortly as I can, there are three propositions in the report submitted to Government. One, to stop all works, which means a certain and present loss, from which there can be no possible return in the future of 488 lakhs. The second is to complete only Block 8, already sold to the Military, which is calculated to entail a definite loss of 383 lakhs. The third, to complete blocks 1, 2 and 8, which entails according to the most pessimistic calculations, a loss of 369 lakhs, and, to the more optimistic, a loss on the completion of Blocks, 1, 2 and 8, of 281 lakhs. I would like to assure Hon. Members that the many complicated figures have been, and are again being, carefully examined and Government is of opinion that it would be wise to continue the reclamation of Blocks 1 and 2, and, of course, Block 8. The figures given in the Report of the Advisory Committee already need re-adjustment, and the prospects are much brighter than would be gathered from those figures. It is anticipated, with confidence that this will mean Block 8 being completed, handed over to the Military, and paid for by them a year before the time anticipated in the Report.

BLOCKS 1 AND 3.

"An immediately important question to be decided is whether it is going to be more economical to complete Blocks 1 and 2 by dry filling or wet filling. This is a question which no one can answer at present, but we are examining every detail, and intend to call for open tenders for earth filling on a large scale in order that we may be in a position to compare the economic possibilities of dry filling as compared with dredging in the future, on the basis of dredging results which we shall obtain this season. As I have said, I cannot deal fully to-day with a matter so full of complexed figures, and often of varying expert opinion; but Honourable Members may rest assured that Government is taking no thought of its prestige or of any consideration except that of doing, with the assistance of every expert opinion available, the very best it can to secure for the people of this Presidency as small a loss as possible; and it may be—as all reports so far received have been based on the worst possible eventualities—that results will be actually obtained which will, to a considerable extent, relieve the tax-payer of liabilities anticipated in the Majority Report.

WOULD WELCOME FULLEST ENQUIRY

"I have noted the various statements in the Report apportioning blame. I feel convinced that all those, directly or indirectly referred to as being in any way responsible for the initiation or carrying out of the work, would welcome the fullest enquiry, but you will not expect me, at this moment, to say anything more definite on this subject, the Report having been so recently received. I would, however, like to ask Honourable Members to take their memories back to the days when this scheme was first started and to read again the debates on the Amending Bill to the City of Bombay Improvement Act and the City of Bombay Municipal Act, which took place in the latter half of 1920. I was not here, but I am very mindful of the boom which followed the war, and that, at that time, many individuals expected that the boom would last,—and all who took action on that belief have suffered severely, as is well known by investors in India as elsewhere. At that time, land—I read in the reports of the debates—was sold at prices never heard of before. The Back Bay scheme was based on an estimate of the price of land at pre-war prices, and, had the demand for land continued, the scheme must have been a great financial success when completed in accordance with the estimate, or even on a largely increased estimate, as given by the expert advisors to the Government of that day. The time will undoubtedly come, to a City of the size and importance of Bombay, when the reclaimed land will be urgently required. Unfortunately, that is not to-day, nor is it likely to be within the next few years; and we must deal with the situation as we find it to-day, and do the very best we can in the interest of those for whom we, as Members of a Government and as Members of a Legislative Council, are responsible."

HINDU-MOSLEM FRICTION.

The Governor then referred to the decrease in serious crime throughout the Presidency, and congratulated the Police on the fact that, owing to their unremitting efforts, the graver forms of crime have been of late years steadily diminishing. He had noticed, with much regret, the growth of Hindu-Mahomedan friction in the Presidency, in which, to his mind, lay at the present moment the most serious threat to the peace of the Province. It was true that, in this Presidency, the relations between Hindus and Mahomedans, and indeed between all classes of the population, were not so severely strained as they were in other parts of India, but he felt that very great improvement in this respect was required, and he relied on the cordial support of the whole Council for the endeavours which the officers were making to restore the harmony which prevailed in this Province until quite recently. It appeared to him to be necessary that the followers of each religion should practise their own religion with due regard not only to the rights, but to the feelings of their neighbours. There was nothing impossible about this, because it was exactly what the Hindus and the Mahomedans of this Presidency had been doing for many generations, and all that seemed to be required at the present time was to do what they could to restore, by the exercise of forbearance and goodwill, that harmony which had apparently been temporarily lost, and so to render any interference by Government unnecessary. The new schemes contemplated by the reorganised Industries Department included the improvement of Indian art crafts, handloom weaving schools for the agricultural classes, an industrial survey of minor industries, and the question of State aid to minor industries. I had every hope that the efforts of this Department would in the future be of great benefit to the Presidency.

ROYAL INDIAN NAVY.

Referring to the creation of the Royal Indian Navy, he had every confidence that the Navy would, in every way, prove itself well worthy of the very high honour which had been accorded it, namely, that of hoisting the most honoured Ensign flown wherever ships may sail—the White Ensign.

The Governor referred to the retirement of Sir Maurice Hayward and the impending retirement of the Finance Member, and expressed his gratitude to both for the help received from them.

AN APPEAL FOR SUPPORT TO GOVT.

In conclusion Sir Leslie said:—

This will be the last Budget to be put before this House, as at present constituted, for a General Election will take place before the next Budget. I should like to take this opportunity of thanking Honourable Members for their work in the past, and I am, I feel convinced, correct in saying that there is no Legislative Body in India which has viewed its responsibilities on this all-important question of the provision of funds for carrying on the essential work of the Presidency, with a greater sense of justice, both to Government and to the people, than the Legislative Council of Bombay. It can be said of no one, collectively or individually that they never make mistakes. I hope you will agree with me that, if Government has made mistakes, it has been always ready to acknowledge and endeavour to repair those errors. There are, of course, some questions on which there must be considerable difference of opinion as to whether Government is right or a large section of Honourable Members of this Council hold the more correct view, but I have considerable hope that Honourable Members realise that the sole aim of Government is to do all that lies in their power to promote the prosperity of this great Presidency and its peoples, and, in this endeavour, fraught as it is with the welfare of the lives and fortunes of so many millions, my Government and I rely with confidence—a confidence which is the result of an experience of their work in the past—on the full support, but at the same time on the helpful criticism, of the Members of this Honourable Council in all efforts which Government may make to advance the material progress of the people. In the immediate years ahead of us, there are large issues to be solved, and I feel sure that my Government can confidently ask every Honourable Member of this Council to maintain the rights of a Presidency which has ever been foremost in its lead towards the industrial, economic, educational ,and political advancement of the Empire of India, of which the Bombay Presidency may be a numerically small part, but in which it holds the proud privilege of being more historic and more important, from every point of view, than any other part of this great country.

FRESH BURDEN ON TAXPAYER.

(Continued from page 7.)

partly through private effort and partly through Government effort to such an extent as to provide work for almost all the people whose crops have failed in recent years.

The Finance Member then referred to the improvement in the means of transport, chiefly railway. He said they were giving large grants to Local Boards to assist their maintenance, grants which this year aggregate 18½ lakhs of rupees.

LAND REVENUE.

In regard to Land Revenue which used to expand at an average rate of 3 lakhs a year, last year no new settlements were introduced and Government extended the period of settlements in Sind, thereby reducing the annual growth of revenue.

DECLINE IN EXCESS REVENUE.

In regard to Excise he said:—The House has to face the situation created by the desire expressed in certain quarters for the prohibition of alcohol and of drugs. The Government met that desire by the statement that prohibition was their ultimate goal, provided the House was prepared to furnish equivalent sources of revenue in substitution. A Committee has been appointed to examine the possibilities of this substitution.

Since 1921, when the Reform Government came into being, the consumption of illicit country spirit has fallen from 20 lakhs of gallons to 12 lakhs in the Presidency proper and Sind, and from 8½ lakhs to 5 lakhs in the City of Bombay.

The revenue from country spirit has fallen from 3 47 lakhs in 1920-21 to 287 lakhs in 1924-25 while next year 281 lakhs are anticipated.

PROGRESS HELD UP.

This loss of revenue means the stoppage of improvements in the provision of roads for cultivators, of hospitals, of schemes of water supply and drainage, of schemes of education both higher and primary, and in fact of all those beneficent projects which in the current phrase help to build up a Nation.

NEW TAXATION PROPOSALS.

When the House refused the renewal of Court Fees in 1924, the loss was counterbalanced by a slight improvement in business and by the negotiations with the Government of India which gave us a further revenue of nine lakhs from the United Stamps of all-India.

We hope now to secure the assent of the House to the permanence of the revised schedules of Non-Judicial Stamps. Otherwise we anticipate a loss of 20 lakhs from the figure entered in the Budget We also hope to secure the assent of the House to the re-introduction of revised schedules under the Court Fees Act, and estimate that this measure would bring us in some 15 lakhs.

We have sought to improve our Probate revenue by better organisation; and an increase in the rate of this duty is included in the revision of the Court Fees. It is generally recognised that the State which enables the heirs to a will to receive peaceable possession of their inheritance is entitled to divert a portion for the benefit and relief of the general tax-payer; and it is presumed that this sentiment of public justice will comment itself to this House.

Our other sources of revenue show little change.

ENTERTAINMENT TAX.

Our new resources are confined to the Entertainment Tax and the Totalisator Tax. The Entertainment Tax is expected to bring in the current year 8 lakhs and in the Budget for next year we have estimated 7.2 lakhs.

The Totalisator Tax which only came into operation during the current Bombay season is expected to yield 7½ lakhs this year and we hope to realise 18 lakhs in the next year.

We are placing before the House once more a Bill for increased taxation on the Transfer of Property: but we are restricting it this year to the City of Bombay. In my last Budget speech, I explained the history of this Bill, and I shall go into more detail in a few days. I will only say that the need for further revenue is more urgent this year than ever before and that need has been aggravated by the unfavourable course of the measures which we had undertaken directly for the benefit of the City of Bombay. For this reason, we have restricted the scope of the Bill, as now presented, to the City of Bombay.

INCOME TAX.

The Income Tax which brought us a small contribution of 30 lakhs in 1921-22 and 1922-23, out of the 19 crores collected by the Government of India from this Presidency in the five years 1921-25, has brought us nothing in the last two years. This figure of 19 crores is exclusive of 12 crores collected by the Government of India on account of Super Tax and Excess Profit Duty.

LIMIT OF RETRENCHMENT REACHED.

If we cannot increase our revenue appreciably can we reduce our expenditure?

There has been criticisms expressed at times of the excessive expenditure on reserved departments as compared with the transferred departments.

RESERVED DEPARTMENTS NOT FAVOURED.

In 1924 the Hon. Mr. Cadell pointed out that while our revenues in the last ten years have expanded from 8 crores to 14½ crores or 80 per cent. our expenditure on Education during that period had increased by 160 per cent., on Medical and Public Health by 170 per cent. and on Agriculture by 190 per cent. These figures clearly demonstrate that we have been spending proportionately much more on the transferred departments or the so-called Nation-Building activities of Government.

I should like to touch on some of the major spending departments in a few words and invite suggestions of any retrenchment that may be held to be possible.

The cost of our Police Force to the Provincial exchequer has risen from 175 lakhs in 1920-21 to 179 lakhs in 1924-25 and 183 lakhs in the current year: so that the increase is not very large.

EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURE.

Under Education the expenditure in 1920-21 was 144 lakhs. This year it is 206½ lakhs and in the next year's Budget we have provided 207½ lakhs. The increase is chiefly due in the grants to Local Bodies for Primary Education which have risen from 52 lakhs in 1920-21 to 120 lakhs in the next year. Constant demands are made for the increase of expenditure under this head: for larger grants to the University, to Colleges, to Secondary Schools and to Primary Schools.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION.

The House has been informed in the address of His Excellency the Governor of the action which Government propose to take in regard to the Back Bay Reclamation. The Report of the Advisory Committee has been in the possession of members for some time; and it makes clear that the high hopes formerly entertained of large profits to be gained from this enterprise are not likely to be realised. The Committee have set forth a candid criticism of the Scheme and have furnished their advice as to the results that will be obtained if the machinery available in the shape of the dredgers gives no better results than hitherto. That is the crux of the situation and I will try to explain it in unprofessional language.

We have a dredger called the "Sir George Lloyd" working in the harbour and propelling mud and water into the area to be reclaimed. We were told that this dredger could supply mud at the rate of 2,000 cubic yards per hour. Last season it supplied mud at the rate of 462 cubic yards per hour: or less than one-fourth of the expected discharge. This is the primary reason why the cost of filling of the reclaimed area has risen from 5 annas a cubic yard to Re. 1-3-0 per cubic yard; and this fact upsets the basis of all the calculations of cost and of profit.

WHY THE DREDGER FAILED?

The first question that arises is why has this machine so failed; and the answer suggested is that the material at the bottom of the harbour is of a different character from what was anticipated. It was anticipated that the dredger would have to cut away soft clay in banks 50 to 70 feet deep. Such banks have not been found and in most places the clay is interspersed with rocks and so hard that the cutting machinery of the dredger fails to secure material suitable to suck in and push through the pipes. The reduction in the delivery from 2,000 cubic yards to 462 necessarily involves a longer period of work and this means a heavier cost in interest and establishment.

A similar result has been obtained with the second dredger called the "Kalu" which is working in Back Bay; and here in place of 1,500 cubic yards per hour, the discharge will be 340 cubic yards.

A LOSS OF 3 CRORES.

In October last the Sub-Committee estimated that if all work were closed down and no part of the reclamation completed the loss would amount to 488 lakhs. They further estimated (on the assumption that operations would proceed until three out of the eight sections of the Reclamation were completed, Sections 1 and 2 at the North end and Section 8 at the South end) that even if the outturn of the dredgers was no better than the figures I have quoted above, still the loss would be reduced to a figure in the neighbourhood of 3 crores. The problem before them was on the one hand a certain loss of 488 lakhs with no compensating benefit, and on the other hand a probable reduction of the loss to 300 lakhs with compensation in the shape of open spaces for the benefit of the City of Bombay.

THE FUTURE.

The Government are of opinion that the recommendation of the Committee is sound. They believed that the Committee have stated their case fully and fairly and that there is no ground to suspect them of undue optimism: while it is possible that the rate of delivery may improve if banks of clay can be found of better consistency.

The time of the completion of the several sections of the scheme is of the greatest importance to the financial results. As soon as block 8, comprising 247 acres is finished, the Government of India have undertaken to take it over for Military purposes and pay us 239 lakhs. The Committee recommend that we should supplement the dredging in regard to Blocks 1 and 2 with dry filling: and trains with this dry material have to be brought along the B. B. and C. I. Owing to the limited space available, the number of such trains has been restricted to two only and progress, is at present, slow. When we have made some further progress with Block 1, then we shall be able to bring more trains over the space reclaimed and make faster progress with Block 2.

MINIMISE THE LOSS.

According to the programme we shall have land available for sale in Blocks 1 and 2 in 1931: and by the experience then available of the market value of the reclaimed areas, our successors will be able to judge whether it is wise or not to continue with the rest of the full programme of Reclamation. The House is immediately concerned with the financial results of the scheme thus restricted; and for the purpose of the Budget we have assumed that there may be a loss of 3 crores and have provided a sum of 20 lakhs as a Sinking Fund to cover the Interest and Sinking Fund charges of this possible loss.

COTTON EXCISE DUTY.

In conclusion he referred to the suspension of the Cotton Excise Duty and said: The removal of a grievance which not only offended the public sentiment but also injured the economic prosperity of this Presidency is a striking example of the success that can attend the united efforts of this House and of this Government. I trust that this success will be recognised in all quarters, since every section of the House took part in that Resolution, as a good omen of future progress, co-operation and good will. The old adage holds good "United we stand, Divided we fall."

PROHIBITION IN BOMBAY.

COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER QUESTION.

In November last the Bombay Legislative Council passed the following Resolution moved by Mr. R. G. Pradhan, M.L.C.:—

"This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a small Committee consisting of some elected members of the Legislative Council, officials and financial exports, be appointed to consider and report on the financial measures that should be introduced in order to give full effect to the policy of prohibition of the traffic in alcoholic drink and drugs."

In pursuance of this Resolution Government have now appointed a Committee consisting of the following gentlemen:—

Chairman:—Mr. J. A. Kay.

Members:—Mr. B. F. Madon, Mr. R. G. Pradhan, M.L.C., Mr. Lalji Naranji, M.L.C., Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, M.L.C., Mr. S. T. Kambli, M.L.C., Mr. Hoosenbhoy Abdoolabhoy Lalljee, M.L.C., Mr. A. R. Dalal, I.C.S., Mr. E. W. Perry, I.C.S., Mr. Perry will also act as Secretary to the Committee.

TERMS OF REFERENCE.

The Committee are requested:—

(1) to calculate the net loss to Government due to total prohibition, including the cost of extra preventive staff;

(2) to enquire into and suggest fresh avenues of taxation for making up the above loss; and

(3) in consideration of the fact that the period within which total prohibition can be fully established cannot be definitely foreseen and that the amount of deficit in revenue will vary greatly from year to year, to lay down a programme by which extra taxation can be levied by stages as necessary.

(Continued from Column 6.)

sold. Allowing for depreciation for 3½ years at 10 per cent. per annum the loss on the trailers sold amounts to Rs. 8,290.

TEMPORARY ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

Mukhi Jethanand Pritamdas (Eastern Sind) asked:—Will Government be pleased to state—(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Eurasians, Christians and Europeans have been appointed temporary Assistant Engineers on pay, varying from Rs. 350 to Rs. 650? (b) whether it is a fact that some of these Assistant Engineers have worked only as agents of contractors and some of them have of engineering qualifications or degrees?

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir replied:—(a) The number of such officers is 6 only (b) There are four temporary Assistant Engineers who do not possess any Engineering degrees; but they have been appointed in view of their past experience of the kind of work for which they are required.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE PRESIDENCY.

Mr. N. R. Gunjal (Poona District) asked:—Will Government be pleased to stite—(a) whether they are aware that many educated persons in this presidency are without any employment; (b) whether they are aware that for one advertised vacancy a number of applications is received in almost all the Government departments?

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir replied:—(a) Yes. (b) In a very large majority of cases there are a number of applications.

AN ADDRESS TO MR. N. C. KELKAR.

Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar (Poona City) asked:—Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) The expenditure incurred by the Mahad Municipality for the presentation of an address to Mr. N. C. Kelkar, M.L.A.? (b) Whether it has or has not been sanctioned by the Collector, Kolaba? (c) If not, why not? (d) Whether any address was presented to Mr. Kelkar by the Pen Municipality? (e) If so, was the expenditure sanctioned by the then Collector of Kolaba, Mr. Hartshorne? (f) Whether any address was presented to Mr. Kelkar by the Nasik Municipality? (g) Was the expenditure sanctioned by the Collector, Nasik? (h) What the reasons were which induced the Collector, Kolaba, Mr. Abott, to refuse to sanction the expenditure incurred by the Mahad Municipality for the above purpose (i) Whether there is any policy laid down by Government in this behalf, or is it left to the discretion of the Collector concerned? (j) If there is any settled policy in this respect, will Government place all the papers regarding it on the Council Table?

The Hon. Sir Ghulam Husain replied:—(a), (b) and (c) These parts have already been answered.

(d) Yes.
(e) Yes.
(f) Yes.

(g) No. The Municipality, however, having subsequently approached Government in the matter, the expenditure was sanctioned by them as a special case.

(h), (i) and (j) These parts have already been answered.

QUESTIONS IN COUNCIL.

MORE DISCLOSURES ABOUT "LLOYD'S FOLLY."

Mr. Lalji Naranji (Indian Merchants' Chamber) asked in the Bombay Legislative Council yesterday:—Will Government be pleased to state—(a) the total amount spent on the Back Bay Reclamation from the very beginning up to the year ending 31st March, 1925, or the figure available up to the last available data; (b) whether it is a fact that work on the Back Bay is done also at night time; (c) whether the estimated cost of Rs. 28 per square yard for the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme will be reduced or increased? If so, by what figure?

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir replied:—(a) The expenditure to the end of March 1925 on the scheme, including interest and general charges, amounts to Rs. 4,96,09,365. (b) Yes. (c) The Hon. Member is referred to the reply given to the question put by the Hon. Member for Bombay City, South at the last session of the Council.

EAST COLABA RECLAMATION,

Mr. Lalji Naranji (Indian Merchants' Chamber): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) what amount has been spent on the East Colaba Reclamation which is closed up for the present on the recommendation of the Committee;

(b) whether such amount must be taken as lost and what is such amount?

The Honourable Mr. Cowasji Jehangir: (a) The total expenditure on the scheme, inclusive of the cost of land acquired for it, and interest and general charges up to end of March 1925, amounts to Rs. 7,41,535.

(b) Until it is decided to abandon the scheme finally, it is not possible to say whether the money spent on the scheme has been lost. In any case the major portion of the expenditure on the scheme stated in reply to clause (a) above represents the cost of acquisition of land for the scheme and this can be resold if the scheme is finally abandoned.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT CHAWLS.

Mr. Lalji Naranji asked:— Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether 18,000 tenements have been finished and whether any more tenements are to be built now; (b) what is the total cost of all the tenements and the cost of supervision of such tenements and the revenue received from them after deducting taxes and the supervision charges; (c) whether any portion of the superior staff has been taken into consideration for overhead charges, and if so, what percentage

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir replied.—(a) With the exception of 320 tenements at Sewri, the 16,864 tenements included in the present instalment of the original scheme have been practically completed and are expected to be finished in January 1926. Under the orders of Government no new industrial housing schemes are to be undertaken until the present programme is completed.

(b) The total cost of all the tenements is estimated at Rs. 3,51,57,100. The annual cost of supervision will be Rs. 75,000 for special staff and Rs. 5,000 for share of Directorate and Secretariat staff. The annual revenue from the tenements, after deducting taxes, cost of maintenance and repairs and supervision charges is estimated at about Rs. 9,46,000, allowing 10 per cent. for vacancies and bad debts.

(c) Yes. 2 per cent. on the cost of special staff (Rs. 75,000) and maintenance and repairs (Rs. 1,70,000)

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mr. Lalji Naranji asked:—Will Government be pleased to state—(a) what has been the cost incurred by them for advertising the Department and the names of persons to whom the advertisements have been given, together with the amount; (b) what has been the cost of the illustrated booklet,

With regard to (a) Mr. Cowasji Jehangir gave the following figures of cost:

	Rs.	a	p.
Times of India	6,710	8	0
Indian Daily Mail	2,966	8	0
Bombay Chronicle	1,305	0	0
Jam-e-Jamshed	1,025	0	0
Praja Mitra and Parsi	400	0	0
Bombay Samachar	1,020	0	0
Satya Mitra	437	8	0
Kaiser-I-Hind	120	0	0
Hindusthan	180	0	0
G. I. P. Magazine	225	0	0
B. B. & C. I. Magazine	225	0	0
Total	14,614	8	0

As regards (b) Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said:—If the Hon. Member is referring to the pamphlet on the Development of Bombay written by Sir. Nihal Singh, the cost of the pamphlet is Rs. 5,222.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT TRAILERS.

Mr. Lalji Naranji (Indian Merchants' Chamber) asked:—Will Government be pleased to state what is the loss they will incur on the trailers by the sale of the same?

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir replied:—Of the twelve trailers in the Department, seven not being required have been

(Continued in column 5.)

TRIAL & SENTENCE BY JURY

JURIDICAL REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

A bill has been introduced in the French Senate giving juries the power, in association with the judges, to sentence criminals. Should the Bill pass both Houses of Parliament, as is not unlikely, it will constitute in its way a revolution, says the Paris correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian." For, by the legal conception hitherto current in all countries, the distinction between the judge and the jury has been primordial.

The bill provides that, once a prisoner has been found guilty, the judges, who always sit on the bench in an assize court, shall form a common panel with the twelve jurymen to determine the sentence. Upon this matter pleadings will be heard. There is an elaborate procedure in case of disagreement which would take too much space to describe.

The ordinary theory concerning the functions of the judge and the jury has in fact and uncontestably broken down in France—so badly, indeed, that the system of criminal jurisdiction hardly works. According to that theory it is the jury's business simply to determine the fact of the prisoner's innocence or guilt, consequently jurymen have not to bother in the least about the justice or injustice of the law or the law's administration. They can rest indifferent to what happens to the prisoner, for it is not they who are responsible.

TENDER JURIES.

In fact, juries in France are peculiarly human, and cannot affect a sublime indifference to the effect of their verdict. They are excessively tender and compassionate, more so than juries in any other country, and more and more they are revolting against the dread function that is imposed upon them. Every week there are extraordinary instances of acquittal dead in the face in uncontestable evidence simply because the jury shrinks from its task. The consequences of such sensitiveness are likely to be a paralysis of criminal justice and even a revival of lynch law.

A recent illustration may be taken from a Normandy village. A respectable farmer was murdered under atrocious circumstances. The murderer was arrested, tried and although the evidence was overwhelming he was acquitted by a soft-hearted jury. The man, a bruce and a bully, returned with incomparable effrontery to the village. The son of the murdered man warned him that his presence and his insolence were intolerable, and that if he remained the son would not be able to restrain himself. The acquitted murderer mocked at him. The son took the law into his own hands, killed his father's assassin, and is now in his turn in gaol awaiting his trial on a charge of wilful murder.

The justification of this juridical revolution is that the old theory no longer corresponds to reality, and that whatever may be argued juries will persist in their sentimental repugnance unless they are identified with the administration of the law and trained and habituated to it. By such association in the judges' distasteful work it is hoped to overcome the juries' prejudice against the judges as cold, ruthless, heartless executioners, and to give them a clearer idea of the social necessity for the repression of crime.

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PORTUGUESE REVOLT.

ITS SWIFT COLLAPSE.

The mail papers publish the following report of the military revolt in Portugal early this month and its immediate collapse:—

An attempt was made to-day (Tuesday) by revolutionaries belonging to the Radical party upon the barracks of the Garde Republicaine in the Campolide (Lisbon). The attempt failed, and Colonel Estedes, with two other officers and a number of civilians, was arrested in front of the barracks. The Government is completely master of the situation, and everything is now quiet.

At nightfall a small force of revolutionaries with six guns were still holding out at Almada, on the left bank of the Tagus.

The revolutionaries include a number of civilians and several non-commissioned officers belonging to the School of Musketry at Vandas Novas.

The President, who was travelling in the North of Portugal returned to Lisbon at nine o'clock to-night by special train. He had a conference with the members of the Government at the Carno Barracks.

The Government forces are pressing the seige of the insurgents, and the Government has warned the inhabitants of Casilhas and Almada that it will order the bombardment of the revolutionary positions until they surrender. The insurgents are commanded by Major Lacerda Almeida, who was an instructor of heavy artillery to the Portuguese forces in England during the war. Complete calm prevails throughout the country, and the Government announces that the army and navy remain loyal.—Reuter.

CENSOR AT WORK.

Reuter's Agency yesterday received the following telegram from Lisbon, evidently referring to a previous message stopped by the censor:—

"Threatened with investment and bombardment, the revolutionaries surrendered unconditionally at eight o'clock.

Nothing in Reuter's recent messages from Portugal has suggested that there was any revolutionary movement on foot, nor that there was any strained feeling. The Portuguese Parliament adjourned last week after passing the votes on account for the first five months of the year, and all the indications were that the atmosphere was normal.

AN UNJUSTIFIABLE APPOINTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—To promote the study of Indian Sciences, His Highness the Maharaja Geakwar has founded an institution in Baroda, where knowledge of different sciences is imparted to students of all denominations. The study of Indian Medicine is one of the principal features of this Institute. Owing to the retirement of Pandit Chintaman Shastri, a vacancy occurred in this faculty and it was widely advertised in the Press. The Vidyadhikari Saheb received only five applications and they were placed before the selection committee on the 3rd of December 1925. The Committee, on the motion of Prof. Arte, after a heated discussion unanimously agreed to appoint Pandit Digamber Shastri on certain conditions. The Committee's decision and the terms of appointment were communicated to Pandit Digamber Shastri and within the specified time he informed the Vidyadhikari Saheb his willinness to serve on those conditions. Being assured of his appointment, the poor Pandit refused a mofussil job, but now to his utter dismay and horror he is informed that the Dewan Saheb has postponed his appointment for a year and has appointed another person on probation!

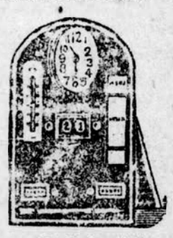
Who is this person? What are his qualifications? Is he really capable of teaching Ayurveda? To all these questions one has to say 'no'. Mr. Selat, the newly-appointed teacher of Ayurveda, happens to be a student of the present Vidyadhikari, when he was Principal of the Vernacular Training College. Besides this, there is nothing in Mr. Selat which justifies his appointment. He has studied Unani medicine only and as such is not competent to take Ayurveda classes. To understand Ayurveda, knowledge of Sanskrit Grammar and literature is required. Can Mr. Selat claim such knowledge?

Pandit Digamber Shastri is a man of many parts and is a Baroda subject. For twelve years he has studied the Vedas, the Upanishads and other Brahmanic lore and has won laurels in his Vedic Examinations at Poona, Indore, Calcutta and Baroda. After acquiring mastery over Vedic lore, he studied Ayurveda, Sanskrit Rhetoric and Grammer, the Puranas and the Indian Philosophy. Throughout his career he has maintained a very high standard and has been honoured with titles, prizes, and Maha Vastras nearly a dozen times. Is he not then a competent and fit person? Was the Selection Committee justified in its choice? If not, why has not Sir Manubhai set aside the appointment.—Yours, etc.,

V. P. N.

Baroda, Feb. 22.

CALENDAR CLOCK.



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BOMBAY RACES

SPRING MEETING, 1ST DAY.

ENTRIES.

The following entries were closed on Monday for the races on Saturday next.

THE AGA KHAN'S CUP. Distance 1¼ miles.

Mr. N A Kazi's Lucky Lad.
Mr. C N Wadia's Churchtown.
H H Maharaja of Mysore's Affable.
Mrs. S F H Perera's Dalkester.
Mr. J C Galstaun's Ox Trot.
Messrs. G E D Langley and Asquran's Trajanus.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Greenfinch, Rabalto and Wasp.
Mr. P B Avasia's Crab Apple.
Messrs. Heath and W Bird's Green Islet.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Henri.
H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's Purser.
H H Maharaja of Nawanagar's Lomond Hills.
Mr. T M Thaddeus' Unitoi.
Mr. Eve's Katerfelto.
Mr. C Howarth's Bonnie Lad.
Mr. Eve's The Count.
Mr. Eve's The Monk and Talaat Bey.
H H Aga Khan's Quincy and Frater.

THE LEOPARDSTOWN PLATE. Distance 7 Furlongs.

Mr. N A Kazi's Lucky Lad.
Mr. C. N. Wadia's Ulster Ally.
Mr. P G Singhanee's Rakings.
Mr. Vernon's Unruly.
Messrs. G E D Langley and S. Askuran's Carton Piere.
Mr. R R S.'s Valtoi.
Messrs. Heath and M. Najmuddin's Stone Marten.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Sauce.
Mr. Marquis' Switbin and Starboard.
Mrs. John Reynolds' Bridgman.
Mr. T M Thaddeus' Grand Excel.
Mr. Eve's Cailis and Penetrate.
Mr. W. Lauder's Fire Star.
Mrs. F M Garda's Lady Theo.
H H Aga Khan's Ad Dominum.
Mr. Eve's Ormiston and Tajaat Bey.

THE SWINDON PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. G Bell's La Belle Frusquin.
Mr. A. Hague's Hot Lips.
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh and Mr. T Harrison's Britomart.
Mr. T Harrison's Pin Money.
Messrs. G E D Langley and S. Askuran's Revue.
Mr. R. R. S's Fun of the Fayre.
Mr. R R S's Polo King.
Mr. Kelso's Crushed Glass.
Mr. E S Godfrey's Shingled.
Mr. P B Avasia's Barbary.
Mr. P B Avasia's Motu Proprio.
Messrs. Heath and W. Bird's Riverine.
Mr. Heath's Zara.
Mr. Marquis' Pack Up.
Mr. T M Thaddeus' Stormont, High Spot, and Brilliant Lady.
Mr. J Ruiz's Glenhelicon.
Mr. Eve's Vainqueur.
Mr. F M Garda's Bell's Life.
Mr. J A Wadia's Prose and Verse.
Mr. J A Wadia's Silver Charm.
Mr. Eve's The Typhoon.
H H Aga Khan's Saintly Sovereign.
H H Aga Khan's Lowlorn.

THE MELTON PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs.

Mr. A M Khairaz's Kurdistan.
Mr. A A Ali bin Talib's Battar.
Mr. Ebrahim Sulleman's Nadim.
Messrs. M Najmuddin and H Kadum's Dana
Mr. H M Mahomed's Kummeruzzaman.
Mr. Hafil A Vilcassim's Lanka.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Miljo.
Mr. Ayub Asad's Amar.
Mr. Ayub Asad's Labib.
Mr. F A Banajee's Fizz.
Mr. Sadoon Beg Shawi's Sad.
Mr. Esmail Ebrahim's Cash Box.
Mr. Khadavi A Rehman's Red Prince.
Messrs. Heath and W. Bird's The Eagle and Najde (late Toman).
Mr. Ahmed Shelash's France.
Mr. Eve's Hongkong and Shanghai.
Mr. Haji Rajub's Khadevi.
Mr. M M Kavas's Good Luck.
Mr. Abdulla Mehdi's Riyala. and Zoba.
Mr. Syed Mahomed Bir's Ebrahim Beg.
Mr. R H Gahagan's Fatu-ul-Khair.
Mr. A R Taha's Durban.
Mr. J A Wadia's Cracker.

THE ST. PATRICK'S HANDICAP. Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. C N Wadia's Torose late Umtyiddy.
Mr. A Haque's Hot Lips.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Valtoi and Mendy.
Messrs. Heath and W. Bird's Riverine.
Mr. Marquis' Pack Up.
Mr. Certainty's The Fliver.
Mr. T M Thaddeus' Brilliant Lady.
Mr. Eve's The Sliding Stone.
Mr. J A Wadia's Prose and Verse.

THE PALI HILL PLATE. Distance 1¼ Miles.

Mr. M Dhalla's Riyad.
Mr. H M Bharucha's Bahadurjung.
H M Bharucha's Sutki Beg.
Mr. N A Kazi's Ravi.
Mr. C N Wadia's Frontier Force.
Mr. Hoosein Esmail's Watee.
Mr. Faayad Sulleman's Sabah.
Mr. T Harrison's Vin.
Mr. A Khan's Somolon's Song.
Mr. A Khan's Fakir Forad.
Mr. Moosa Faras' Hopeful.
Mr. Y E Patel's Nadir Shah.
Mr. T O Giocolas' Black Magic and Buchefalos.
Mr. A D Contractor's Dawood.
Mr. Shakir Haji Ali's Mooltan.
Mr. Shakir Haji Ali's Rose Royal.
Mr. Ayub Asad's Amar.
Mr. Mahomed Jamoor's Mijrin.
Mr. H Kadum's Variety.
Mr. Saleh Moosa's Minister.
Mr. Ebrahim Gussoo's Natak.
Mr. Jassim Hamadi's Mooafak.
Mr. Goomaid bin Mohsin's Wild Cherry.
Mr. R Shamlan's Summerton.
Mr. Sadoon Beg Shawi's Amara late Wafi.
Mr. S Mahalla's Tiffah.
Messrs. A H Mazandrani and M A Hamdani's Nayim.
Mr. Khadevi R Rehman's Sultan Beg.
Mr. M Shaffi's Nainava.
Mr. Syed Mustapha's Arab Prince.
Messrs. Heath and W. Bird's Safeer.
Messrs. Heath and W. Bird's Mameluke late Miracle.
Mr. P R Jussoomoney's Nathim Pasha.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Arabian Star and Rami.
Mr. Rashid Saleh's Goorjee.
Messrs. A R Kadir and A M Mulla's Balkees.
Messrs. A R Kadir and A M Mulla's Sarfil
Mr. A R Kadir's Jaffer.
Mr. Ebrahim Gumla's Collingwood and Promise.
Messrs Mirza Kalas and A D Contractor's Thurfa.
Mr. Faraj bin Sanad and R Jivanji's Mibris.
Mr. M M Kavas' Othello.
Mr. S O Petit's Nevis.
Mr. Jal D Crawford's Yildiz.
Mr. E Rahamat's Cairo.
Mr. M Najmuddin's Fatha.
Mr. Khalil Esmail's Budder.
Mr. Saleh Tookmachi's Little Joker.
Mr. Sabri Mulla Abid's Watchmaker.
Mr. J A Wadia's Tamaran.
Mr. Moosa M. Hoosein's Haman.
Mr. A R Taha's Cash.
Mr. S. H. Mahomed's Sanderson.

DR. PARANJPYE'S GIBE.

VIEWS ON HIS OWN ELECTION.

POONA, Feb. 22.

Interviewed by the Associated Press on his return from Delhi where he had gone to give evidence before the Indian Sandhurst Committee, Dr. R. P. Paranjpye expressed his views on the recent University bye-election in which he came out successful. This was the first election, he said, in which the Congress as such, as distinguished from the Swaraj Party, had taken part. Two years ago the Swaraj Party was only a section of the Congress, which contained a large number of No-changers who did not vote. In this election the No-changers like Messrs. Gangadharrao Deshpande, S. M. Paranjpye and Vallabhai Patel did their utmost for Dr. Deshmukh. All India Congress leaders sent him their blessings and some papers carried on a virulent campaign of misrepresentation, if not worse, against Dr. Paranjpye, simply because he was a Liberal. The Responsive Co-operationists, who should have supported a Liberal as nearest to their own policy stood for a time on the fence and later their leaders in the Deccan came down on Dr. Deshmukh's side, though there were some notable exceptions.

MR. KELKAR'S "VOLTE FACE."

Mr. Kelkar must have found that not all his sacrifice of principle could get a word of appreciation from the Motilal Party. He was first reported to have begged Dr. Deshmukh to come to him and formally ask his blessing. Mr. Kelkar's "volte face" no doubt turned some votes to Dr. Deshmukh's side. It is hoped that Mr. Kelkar and his friends will take a lesson from this and will see the futility of trying to please their opponents who are keen on extinguishing him and his party by all means in their power.

The election was fought, continued Dr. Paranjpye, on a register nearly three years old and consequently many voters could not be traced or had been transferred to long distance, and so could not vote. This was specially disadvantageous to me, said he, as among these there were many more of my supporters. Considering all this, the polling was satisfactory. The election showed that mere Congress label was not enough to take in the majority of graduate voters, though some did make a fetish of it and voted against Dr. Paranjpye simply on account of the name of the Congress.

In Karnataka and Gujarat, the same old trick of representing Dr. Paranjpye as against the Kanarese and Gujaratis was tried and in many cases with success, though the instances quoted had been repeatedly explained satisfactorily. But Dr. Paranjpye's opponents were evidently believers in the principle of throwing enough mud in the hope that some of it would stick.

HIS POLICY.

Asked as to the line he would take in the Council, Dr. Paranjpye could not make any statement as he had not studied carefully the Council agenda, and, of course, could not send notices of any questions or resolutions. But he hoped to work in co-operation with any person or group of persons who fought in the country's interests and would do his best to make constructive criticism on the various questions that came before the House.—A. P.

NO MORE SLAVES.

REPORTS FROM HUKWANG VALLEY.

RANGOON, Feb. 22.

The latest reports from the Hukwang Valley are very satisfactory. The officers in charge of the various parties appear to have very nearly completed their labours and to have arranged for the release of nearly all slaves in the valley.

Owners of the slaves appear to have been satisfied with the prices that have been received for the slaves many of whom are remaining attached to their masters.—A.P.

UNIVERSITY AT POONA.

POONA CITY, Feb. 22.

The question of the establishment of a University at Poona was considered yesterday by a meeting of Professors of Colleges in the Maharashtra under the presidency of Dr. R. P. Paranjpye.

There were three different proposals before the meeting: (1) Principal Kanitkar's for a unitary teaching university, (2) Professor Naik's for one affiliating all Colleges in the Maharashtra and (3) Dr. Joshi's for a university teaching only so far as Poona Colleges were concerned and affiliating outside Colleges at their option.

In the final voting Principal Kanitkar's proposition secured 19 votes as against 7 for Prof. Naik's and was declared carried.—A.P.

WANTED HUMANIZATION.

(Continued from page 7.)

coal freight however stood on different footing. This he welcomed because by lowering the cost of production it would bring in more traffic and also benefit the income-tax returns. He urged for rebate on the export of coal to enable them to recapture foreign markets.

The Assembly then rose for lunch.

DON'T DECEIVE THE PEOPLE.

After lunch, Mr. Mohamed Schaamnad asked Government not to deceive the people by making insignificant reductions on third class fares. He blamed the M.S.M. Railway particularly in this respect. He pleaded for railway extension in Malabar.

Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed wished the District Boards had been given a voice in the extension of railways. He ridiculed the plea that they must look at every problem from a business point of view. The interest of the masses should be kept in view. The railways should be developed to benefit the agriculturists.

Mr. Naraindas criticised what he described as the unconscionable scales of expenditure of the Railways and urged retrenchment. He did not agree that the Railways must be run only to yield huge profits, and build up reserves but rather the convenience of passengers must be their first concern.

A DEFICIT BUDGET.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta as a member of the Railway Standing Finance Committee observed that if the Railway Board was more independent than now, and was not still under the leading strings of the Secretary of State, then the Board could better respond to the points of view of the Committee. He suggested for the consideration of Government the advisability, nay the necessity, of the members of the Railway Standing Committee being members of the Local Advisory Committees in the areas in which they were living, so that they might be more useful. He complained that the Railway Budget did not contain any general account of the stores or manufactures which used to be a feature of the budgets in the past.

Mr. Mehta touched on several items in the budget, and pointed out that there was concealed capital, high rates of fares, discomfort of passengers, sweating of labour, rise in exchange, fall in prices and good monsoon and that all these factors contributed to the budget being, what it was this year. When these factors were taken into account, then surely the Railway Department was showing a deficit budget, and they had not made the best use of the separation of the Railway Budget, nor shown much efficiency. He protested against the 37 lakhs of rupees given to Railway officers under the Lee recommendations. He opposed the building up of a reserve and remarked that such a provision would only give temptation to Government to waste more and use it for non-railway purposes, and also probably finance aggressive movements.

LARGE ECONOMIES STILL DUE.

Mr. Rama Iyengar thought the time had not come for congratulations yet. Large economies were still due so that full relief could be given to the railways.

Mr. V. Raju said they would have soon to decide whether the Railways should be used for securing profits or for public service at the cheapest cost. There was so much corruption that if it could be stopped crores of more revenue would come in.

Sir Sivaswamy Iyer asked for information as to what extent the power of Government in respect of sanction of the railway project had been extended by the Secretary of State. No less than 19 crores were proposed to be spent from the capital expenditure in India. He wished this would be reduced by placing more orders in India. The manufacture of locomotives and coaches in India should be encouraged by the Railway Board. He pleaded that the Railway Administrations should build their quarters on Sanitary and upto date arrangements.

WANTED HUMANIZATION.

Mr. Joshi said Sir Charles Innes had done well as the bureaucratic head of the railways. He held that though he was in favour of separation of railway finance, he felt that the prosperity was due not to this scheme but to higher rates and exploitation of railway employees. The speaker stood for an increasing control of the Assembly over the railway affairs. He held Government responsible for the absence of railway industries in India. What they wanted more was not commercialization but humanization.

Mr. B. Das said there was no honesty and justice in the Railway administration.

Mr. Ranga Iyer congratulated Sir Charles Innes on having borne well the white man's burden in India. It was during Sir Charles's regime that Railway rates and fares were increased and the grievances of employees also accumulated.

(Message Incomplete.

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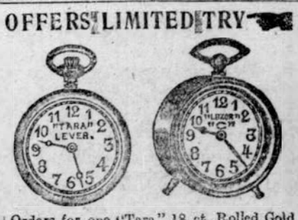

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GOVERNOR AND NON-BRAHMIN MOVEMENT

MR. JADHAV'S APOLOGIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Press Note of the Director of Information published the other day conveying the explanation of the Hon. Mr. Jadhav in the above matter is of little value so far as the point at issue is concerned. At the most and taking the most charitable view, it only extricates His Excellency from the sorry plight in which he was driven to by Mr. Jadhav. In other words, the personal aspect of the matter has vanished and what remains is the impersonal aspect and it is of the utmost importance so far as the public are concerned. The impersonal aspect is none other than the constitutional aspect, which is too clear.

In considering the constitutional aspect, however, much we may wish to dissociate the personality of His Excellency from it, we find we can do so only by taking leave of our logical faculty. The Press Note says only 'that it must not be understood that His Excellency had expressed any opinion whatever as to the purpose for which Mr. Jadhav requested this permission to be absent from Bombay.' It is clear from this that His Excellency did not express any opinion. But it also clear that His Excellency knew the purpose for which leave of absence was asked. Here lies the crux of the whole matter. The first question that naturally arises from this is, was it constitutional on the part of His Excellency to have permitted one of his Ministers (on duty, not on leave) to go out of the Presidency to enable him to start a movement, which is likely to endanger public peace. If it was, there is an end of the matter. If it was not, we should like to know why it was done.

For a moment, let us bring ourselves to believe that His Excellency did not know even the purpose for which the leave was asked and granted and knew about it only subsequently. In that case, the only constitutional procedure was to dismiss the Minister. The Report of the Joint Select Committee of Parliament says that "The Governor will have the ordinary constitutional right of dismissing a Minister whose policy he believes to be either seriously at fault or out of accord with the views of the Legislative Council." But the Governor has so far done nothing. The obvious inference is that His Excellency agrees with the policy of his Minister. Or, it may as well be that His Excellency disagrees with the policy of his Minister, but thinks that out of policy he should not expose his Minister. If the latter is the fact, the public are entitled to be informed of it. On the other hand, if the inference mentioned above is the fact the question arises whether the policy is that of the Governor, the executive head of the province or that of Sir Leslie Wilson, typical English gentleman that he is. If the former there is an end of the matter. If the latter, both Sir Leslie Wilson and the Hon. Mr. Jadhav are equally answerable because both have betrayed the confidence reposed in them by His Majesty, and Parliament alone are competent to adequately deal with them. I am surprised at your suggestion, sir, that the Legislative Council should take up the matter. What can the Legislative Council constituted as it is do? Can a mummy perform any natural function? Then, the Legislative Council can do something real. As it is, it can only make some noise, can produce some heat without light. Interpellations, resolutions and even a vote of censure motion, all serve no real purpose. Probably, something interesting might ensue if the question is raised in the House of Commons. As a first step to it, the matter must be discussed by the Central Legislature, the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State. I trust that some enterprising member like Mr. Jamnadas Mehta or Mr. Goswami will take the matter in their hands and see it through as it is of very great importance.—Yours, etc.,

N. V. SARMA.

LONDON'S CHARM.

A MAYORAL WELCOME.

In the course of a letter of welcome, extolling the charm of London, the Lord Mayor of London, Sir William Pryke, has written as follows to the "Hotel Men" of America who will visit England in April. The phraseology is in striking contrast to the usual formality of Mansion House communications.

"In our grey stones you will read the history—yours also—of the English people; in our ancient churches you will stand above the quiet tombs of men who may be called the first citizens of America. You will discover that London, unlike many great cities, is elusive and, to an inquiring mind, provocative. It has been well and truly said that London hides her greatest treasures in obscure courts and alleys! That is part of her charm; she jatters the explorer with the triumph of discovery.

"You will be received with friendship and hospitality, and shown things old and new—often curiously blended. It will be our hope that you will return to the United States of America with a love and understanding for London, which, age by age, has played a great part in the drama of the intellectual and material achievement."

Mr. James Hay, ex-Manager in Burma of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, left 93,750 sterling.

After many hours of perilous flying in the teeth of a forty-mile-an-hour gale the airmen searching the island on the Galway Coast for the missing trawler men abandoned their task. A parcel of food and first aid fittings was dropped on the High Island, but no signs of life were observed.

ALLEGED TRESPASS.

SUB-INSPECTOR CHARGED BY CYCLE DEALER.

POONA, Feb. 20.

Lieut.-Col. D. D. Khambatta, Honorary Cantonment Magistrate, Poona, resumed the hearing to-day of the case in which Haji Lal Mahomed Hoosein, a cycle-dealer of the Cantonment charges Sub-Inspector Mali with trespass and doing an act likely to cause death.

The chief witness at to-day's hearing was the lady doctor who was treating the purdah nashin wife of the complainant.

Miss C. R. Greenfield, M.B., doctor of St. Margaret's Hospital, Poona City, examined, said she knew the complainant. She visited his house on the 20th January between 12 and 1 p.m. in her professional capacity attending his wife. The patient was in the process of aborting when the witness arrived. She stayed there half an hour. The condition of the woman was serious. The witness had been told that haemorrhage had set in three days before. There were several women in the room. The witness went in the evening a second time, about 5 p.m. and performed an operation removing what remained of the foetus. There was a big crowd in the street when she arrived. She could not say how many people were in the cycle shop when she arrived as she was only interested in her patient.

EFFECT OF SUDDEN APPEARANCE.

Asked if the sudden appearance of a stranger in the inner room would have a bad effect on the patient witness said she could not say. It might. Witness said she was not told how the woman came to be in the condition she was in. Some days after the incident she made a statement to Inspector Baldwin.

To the Court:—The abortion was probably three months old. The woman had been under treatment in hospital and her condition was such that an abortion was possible. The foetus having died in the early days of pregnancy abortion was inevitable. The patient was not in a good physical condition. Witness had attended the complainant's wife in her former confinement.

POLICE RAID.

Mungal Singh, a Purdeshi sweetmeat seller deposed to the effect that he lived in front of the complainant's shop. He remembered the day on which the police raided Haji Lall's shop. A motor car came up with a number of policemen in it. It stopped near a shoemaker's shop and the police ran into the complainant's shop. Haji Lal followed them up.

Joosub Haji Haroon, the next witness, said he often hired a bicycle from the complainant. He was in Haji Lall's shop when the police raided it. There were about 15 policemen, the accused being among the six or seven who entered the shop. When the complainant entered witness left the shop. The attendant in the shop asked Sub-Inspector Mali not to enter the inner room. That was all he had heard. The complainant arrived at that moment and witness left as he was frightened. He could not say why the police came.

Mahomed Usman Shaik Lal, a compounder in a Chemist's shop narrating what happened at the complainant's shop when the police arrived said he was sitting on a chair outside the shop and when the Sub-Inspector came in, the servant told him not to go into the inner room as there was a woman there. The complainant then ran up. As he was leaving he heard someone telling them to go out.

DARING DACOITY.

RANGOON JAMADAR ROBBED OF LARGE AMOUNT.

RANGOON, Feb. 21.

Further details in connection with the Kemedine motor dacoity show that the head jemadar of the Hteedan Rice Mill accompanied by another durwan left the head office at about two in the evening in a gharry for the rice mill with a bag containing Rs. 30,000 in cash and ten-rupee notes and Rs. 50,000 more in hundred-rupee notes in his inside pocket to be paid by the mill manager to paddy brokers.

When the gharry reached the Hteedan quarters in the area of which the mill is situated, eight Hindustanis came up in a private car, stopped the gharry by pulling the reins of the horse and capsized the gharry. They then hit the jemadar and his assistant with lathis and made them unconscious. The culprits got hold of the bag and drove away in the direction of Kamayut. In their hurry the dacoits dropped some cash which people in the neighbourhood picked up and made over to the police.

RS. 40,000 RECOVERED.

The gharry driver reported this incident to the police. The Police Commissioner immediately visited the scene of the incident. Deputy Superintendent Mr. Xavier and Inspector Mr. Sadiq Ali started investigation and rounded up five men early this morning, two at Insein, two at Kamayut and one in the town. They have recovered also over Rs. 40,000. The car used by the dacoits has also been traced. Rs. 50,000 which the jemadar had on his person was not robbed as apparently the dacoits were unaware of the amount. The jemadar is still lying in the hospital. The leader of the gang with his men and money is still at large.—A. P.

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AN INTERNATIONAL ENQUIRY.

At its session in October, 1925, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, acting in pursuance of a resolution of the Seventh International Labour Conference, instructed the Office to investigate the conditions of work of miners in the various coal-producing countries. It also appointed six of its members to form a committee to keep in touch with this enquiry.

The object of the enquiry, which is being undertaken in response to a request of the International Miners' Federation and a resolution of the International Congress of Christian Miners, is to supply the miners with scientifically arranged documentation which will enable them to estimate and, if necessary, to compare the conditions of work in mines in the different countries, as regards wages, hours of work and annual paid holidays.

This documentation, which has now been prepared by the Office, will also enable the miners, as they desire, to determine how far it may be possible to effect the international standardisation of conditions of work in mines and to what extent this might contribute to solve the present coal problem.

Wages, hours of work and annual paid holidays—these are the essential points covered by the Office's studies and researches.

KAPADVANJ CITIZENS' COMPLAINT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KAPADVANJ, Feb. 19.

A crowded meeting of the residents of Kapadvanj was held on the 14th instant at the Badri Baug under the presidentship of Sheth Fuzle Hussain Sharafali. Resolutions were passed expressing the meeting's dissatisfaction with the work and attitude of Dr. Mujumdar of the town Government Dispensary. A committee was appointed to go into the whole matter and to make representations, if need be, to higher Government authorities. Rs. 500 were subscribed for the purpose on the spot.

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